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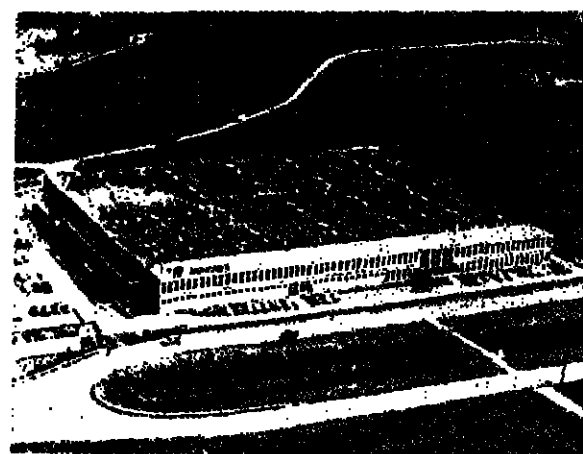
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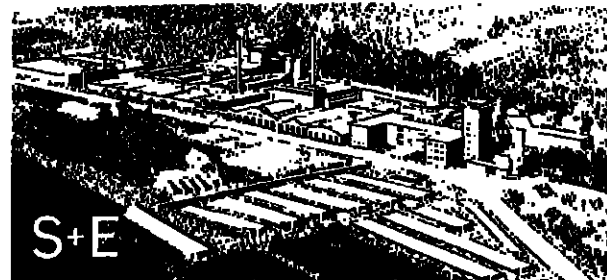
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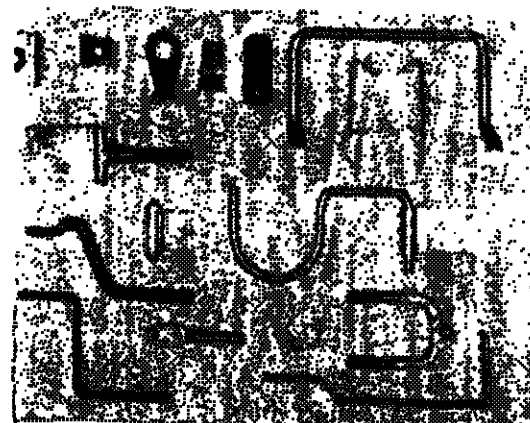
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# The German Tribune

Hamburg, 15 April 1979  
Eighteenth Year - No. 885 - By air

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## Schmidt and Figueiredo renew pledge on Brazil nuclear deal

Cancellor Helmut Schmidt, the first Bonn head of government ever to visit Latin America, met Brazilian President Figueiredo in Brasilia on April 4 for talks on bilateral relations and the world political situation.

Brazilian head of state Joao Baptista Figueiredo and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt re-affirmed their determination to go ahead with the German-Brazilian agreements on the peaceful use of nuclear energy in a communiqué published at the end of their talks in Brasilia.

Both statesmen underlined in the communiqué the need to intensify relations between the two countries. Brasilia was the first stop in Helmut Schmidt's ten-day visit to Brazil, Peru, and the Dominican Republic. He now goes on to Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro and Salvador. He is accompanied by prominent industrialists, trade unionists and academics.

At a press conference Schmidt said that the Brazilians had not asked for any "restructuring" of the nuclear energy agreement. He said that President Figueiredo had assured him that Brazil, in its own interests, wanted to stick to the agreement.

Schmidt's assurances were a response

project is worth more than DM12 billion.

The Brazilian government recently denied reports that the new government under General Figueiredo only wanted four instead of the original eight reactors built.

Schmidt and Figueiredo had two lengthy discussions on current problems in world politics and the international economic situation. According to Schmidt there were no differences of opinion between them.

Both politicians were deeply concerned about inflationary tendencies in the world, the increase in protectionist policies and the dangers caused by the Opec oil-price rises.

Schmidt and Figueiredo said they were "very satisfied" with bilateral relations between their countries. They stressed in the communiqué that Schmidt's visit had contributed to the "deepening and consolidation" of German-Brazilian relations.

During the Chancellor's visit a shipping and a financial aid agreement with a total worth of DM50 million were signed. Figueiredo accepted Schmidt's invitation to visit Germany, but no definite date was fixed.

At the press conference Schmidt said that the Federal Republic of Germany was following the process of democratisation in Brazil with "great interest and sympathy."

During his visit Schmidt also had a 75-minute talk with Cardinal Ivo Lorscheider of Brazil, who informed him of the social situation in the country and the role of the Church.

(Handelsblatt, 6 April 1979)



Chancellor Helmut Schmidt reviews honour guard upon arrival in Brasilia on 4 April. (Photos: dpa)

## Justice Minister Vogel and SPD floor leader Wehner visit Warsaw



whose thinking, rooted in the principles of democratic socialism, ensures that he is always well received in that country. Vogel, however, will have to face Polish resentments which are still very apparent despite détente.

Bonn Minister of Justice Hans-Jochen Vogel and SPD parliamentary party leader Herbert Wehner are now in Poland holding high level political discussions.

Wehner met Eduard Banish, vice president of the Polish State Council, and other politicians.

Vogel's task, as representative of the Federal Republic of Germany is far more difficult than that of Wehner,

Poland, the first victim of Hitler's warmongering fury, continues to ask what the Germans are doing in order to try to understand — not to "overcome" — their Nazi past. Many sceptics in this country have found that the people of Poland ask this question not only of West Germans but also of the citizens of the GDR — a fact which makes life difficult for Gierke's Polish Workers' Party which is committed to friendship with the SED (East German Communist Party).

Vogel deserves respect for telling the people of Poland that the decision on the statute of limitations for murder is one for the German Bundestag alone to make, according to the consciences of its members. He made his viewpoint clear without offending the feelings of the Poles.

Warsaw has so far reacted to Vogel's explanation without any bitter commentaries, although the Poles obviously find it difficult to understand why in our legal system genocide cannot be excluded from the crimes that fall under the statute of limitations.

Even after Vogel's visit to Warsaw, Auschwitz-Birkenau and Cracow the Polish Minister of Justice's remark still holds true: that in the normalisation of relations between this country and Poland the legal sphere lags behind economic and cultural relations. This is not solely the fault of the Federal Republic of Germany. Moscow continues to hold the key to a legal aid agreement between Poland and the Federal Republic of Germany. (Continued on page 3)



Polish Justice Minister Jerzy Bielecki (left) stands up to greet Bonn Minister of Justice, Hans-Jochen Vogel (right), at the beginning of Warsaw talks on 2 April.

## IN THIS ISSUE

**FOREIGN AFFAIRS** Page 2  
Experts discuss bilateral ties and world role at Anglo-German conference

**PARLIAMENT** Page 3  
Bundestag debates bill to abolish statute of limitations

**DEFENCE** Page 5  
Nato celebrates 30th anniversary

**COMMON MARKET** Page 7  
Hafarkamp urges Japanese to cut surplus in EEC trade

**EDUCATION** Page 11  
Students are disillusioned with university, survey reveals

**MEDICINE** Page 13  
Heidelberg congress takes the dread out of tropical diseases

to strong criticism in the Brazilian press which openly expressed doubts about whether the nuclear programme could be realised.

On 27 June 1975 an agreement was signed between Brazil and the Federal Republic of Germany in which they agreed to build eight atomic power stations, a uranium enrichment and a nuclear reprocessing plant in Brazil in return for Brazilian uranium. The entire

## ■ FOREIGN AFFAIRS

## Experts discuss bilateral ties and world role at Anglo-German conference



This year's German-English Talks, attended as usual by civil servants, politicians, industrialists, academics and journalists, were held in the Rhineland town of Königswinter recently.

These talks, held alternately in England and Königswinter, were first held in 1950. Many of the 180 participants have been attending for many years, some since the beginning. They greet one another like old friends and are on first name terms. Anglo-German friendship, so often a hollow official formula, becomes a reality at this conference — friendship which has grown over the years in many discussions.

The Königswinter Conferences are much more than a talk-shop. Over the years they have become a forum for the discussion of relations between Great Britain and the Federal Republic of Germany and between these two countries and the rest of the world.

Europe and the East-West conflict have always been important subjects at these conferences. Britain's entry into the Common Market and the *Ospolitik* were discussed in great detail here.

At this year's conference two of the four working groups dealt with European policy and détente; the other two looked into the North-South conflict and "the crisis of growth in Western industrial society."

The first working group discussed "Pains and Strains in the Development of the European Economic Community" and the first talk was given by an Englishman. It turned out to be a settling of scores. He said it was high time that the criticism of Great Britain's role in the EEC was carried back into the German camp. A long list of our sins followed. Germany was not prepared to play a leading part in Europe; it benefited most from the new currency system; it vetoed an increase in the Community budget and fought against reform of the common agricultural policy. It was not at all clear why farmers with uneconomic farms in Westphalia and Bavaria should be given financial aid whereas Scottish shipping industry workers had to resign themselves to belonging to a dying industry.

### Bonn to tighten security measures on nuclear reactors

Security measures in German atomic power stations are to be intensified. Following a recent meeting of the Bonn cabinet to analyse the Harrisburg reactor accident, Government spokesman Grünwald said after the meeting that the government would reserve the right to order additional security measures if necessary and even revoke permission to build or operate which it had previously granted.

(Die Welt, 6 April 1979)

The Germans in the discussion round rejected the idea of Germany playing more of a leading part in the Community. They said that the idea of a prominent position or even of a leading country went against the idea of the Community and that the French, too, had always rejected this notion. On the British side, opinions were divided about the Federal Republic of Germany playing a leading role. All they agreed on was that this country, having the strongest economy in the EEC, should carry more of its financial burdens. The British refused to accept that the German tax payer could not be expected to fork out more, pointing out the relatively high contribution Britain made to the Community's finances.

There was general agreement about the need for changes in the common agricultural policy. The British and the Germans criticised their own ministers of agriculture who often represented only national and sectional interests in Brussels. Many speakers said that thorough reform — not only of the agricultural policy — was inevitable.

The EEC's Institutions, originally created for six members, had proved inadequate since three new members had joined. So what would happen when Greece, Spain and Portugal joined the EEC, considerably changing its economic and social structure and making decision-making processes even more cumbersome? A Brussels official said: "We are condemned to success." There had been other concepts on how to reach economic and political stability in the Mediterranean but Greece, Spain and Portugal had all insisted on becoming members of the EEC. A young German woman called on the group to suggest

ways of arousing enthusiasm for the European idea among the people. Her suggestion was generally welcomed but no one felt able to give a satisfactory answer.

The second discussion group dealt with Doubts and Hopes on Detente. The first talk was given by SPD national secretary Egon Bahr. This gave the subject an immediacy and current relevance which the organisers could hardly have foreseen. Bahr explained why in his view there was "no alternative" to detente. After Bahr's final remark that a solution to the German question was — if at all — only possible within the framework of the European question, an Oxford historian in a brief question introduced a key concept: Rapallo.

Everyone in the discussion round, in which Bahr could not take part because of other commitments, considered it improbable that there would be special relations between Bonn and Moscow or even a neutrality policy by the Federal Republic of Germany in the near future.

### President Kekkonen to visit Bonn

Finnish President Kekkonen will pay a state visit to the Federal Republic of Germany from 7 to 11 May. The provisional programme envisages that he will have talks with President Walter Scheel, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, Minister of Foreign Affairs Hans-Dietrich Genscher and party leaders Willy Brandt (SPD), Helmut Kohl (CDU), and Franz Josef Strauss (CSU).

(Handelsblätt, 6 April 1979)

## Greece to join Common Market in 1981



Greece will become the tenth member of the EEC on 1 January 1981. The conditions of entry will be signed in Athens at the end of May.

The decision to admit Greece as the tenth member of the European Economic Community was mainly politically-motivated. The security of Europe's south-east flank is a major consideration in West European capitals. The communist threat to Greece after the war was one of the factors in the founding of NATO and Greece's admission to it. There are similar reasons for admitting Portugal and Spain. In Paris more than in other EEC capitals, the Mediterranean is regarded as the European sea.

The fact that the entry negotiations with Greece were completed before those with Spain and Portugal is due to practical reasons: Greece has been an associate member of the EEC since 1962 and the problems were easier to solve.

As with all Mediterranean countries, the question of sales of certain agricultural products caused difficulties because of the strong competition in these sectors with France and Italy. Bonn was not prepared to welcome Greek immigrant workers in this country with open arms and to the right of freedom of movement of labour does not come into force for the Greeks for another seven years. On the other hand a comparatively underdeveloped country will get protection from competition from highly industrialised countries for a longer period.

The compromise on these points is a triumph for the Karamanlis government which sought entry because of its rivalry with Turkey and its continuing resentment towards the United States, whom the Greeks have not forgiven for supporting the military.

Karamanlis' difficulties are not over yet. He faces an opposition which rejects joining the EEC on political and economic grounds. The opposition's demands for a referendum mark the beginning of the debate within Greece on EEC membership.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 5 April 1979)

Yet there was a definite need to discuss these questions. There was agreement that considering developments in China it could be in the interests of the Soviet Union to work towards special relations with this country. A young SPD MP said that the Soviet Union's invasion of Czechoslovakia showed that for reasons of its own security it was not prepared to allow any part of its domain to slip out of its grasp. In this respect little was to be expected from Moscow on the German question.

A British economist said that the Soviet Union was more or less obliged to continue its detente policy because it would be dependent on high wheat imports well into the eighties and on the introduction of Western technology to extract its mineral reserves.

### Third group discusses North-South conflict

There were no typically British or typically German positions to be observed in either discussion group. This was also true of the third group which discussed the North-South conflict. The nine one-sided composition on this group — 24 Britons as against eight Germans — reflected national differences. In the fourth group national and cultural profiles were more prominent than in the other despite many common problems. In this discussion on the limits of industrial growth and models for alternative ways of living the British speakers were mainly politicians and trade unionists, the Germans mainly intellectuals and academics. Here pragmatic and the utopian-utopian principles came into conflict. As one British intellectual put it the communication, difficulties were certainly not the fault of the interpreters.

The highlight of the conference was the plenary discussion of the four discussion group's reports — conducted with much wit and at a very high level. Of course the puns of the British speakers did not do justice to the subject; hand but they at least reduced the seriousness which is often to be found at German conferences. Behind the humorous distance of the British was the modest realisation that the problems of the world were not going to be solved in three days. The organisers deserve praise for the fact that almost all the British MPs invited turned up for the conference even though the Labour government had just been toppled in a vote of no-confidence and general election is on 3 May.

Of the German Bundestag MPs invited many did not turn up. This is a pity. They could have learnt a lot from their British colleagues.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 5 April 1979)

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## ■ PARLIAMENT

## Bundestag debates bill to abolish statute of limitations

It was clear during the recent Bundestag debate on the statute of limitations for murder that compromises such as those reached in 1965 and 1969 are no longer possible. The Bundestag committee dealing with this question will have to try to combine the two drafts on the abolition of the statute of limitations and present a bill for the Bundestag to vote on.

The debate showed that all is now clear for a decision in principle. The Bundestag MPs are under no legal or time pressure and are making use of this freedom. The debate also showed that older MPs who lived through the Nazi period argued more politically and with more commitment than their younger colleagues, who had no personal experience to fall back on.

Chancellor Schmidt made his own position on this question public for the first time, arguing for the abolition of the statute of limitations. He explained that the government had not itself introduced legislation because it wanted the avoid this issue becoming a vote for or against the government. There is much to be said for this. Given the general atmosphere of polarisation it is probable that tactical party considerations would have come foremost even on this issue.

Johann Baptist Gradl, spokesman of the minority within the CDU/CSU, opened the debate with an impressive justification of his call for abolition of the statute of limitations. He told those in favour of keeping the statute that respect for the relatives of Nazi victims and the nations concerned ruled out impunity for those responsible for these crimes. He said the thought of a murderer being brought to trial simply because he had hidden up to now was intolerable.

There were numerous references throughout the debate to the problem of evidence which made judgements in

### Vogel, Wehner in Warsaw

Continued from page 1

Germany. No such agreement has yet been reached with Poland or any other East Bloc country because both sides disagree on whether West Berlin should be included in the agreements. This is something which unfortunately only the Kremlin can decide. The Poles did assure Vogel while he was in Warsaw that they would make efforts to prepare the way for such an agreement.

Vogel stressed in Warsaw that the majority of people in this country were in favour of the German-Polish treaty of December 1970. All in all, this may be correct, but here too there are still many resentments towards Poland which can only be dispersed by a peaceful future. The sufferings of the Poles and the Germans may gradually fall under a statute of limitations over the years of peaceful co-existence but our history, so often one of war between our two countries, must never be forgotten.

Norbert Middeke  
(Handelsblätt, 6 April 1979)

Nazi trials so difficult and often resulted in acquittals which had a very damaging effect on outside opinion.

Bonno Erhard, (CDU), one of the driving forces behind the CDU/CSU majority in favour of keeping the statute of limitations for murder, said that such acquittals "damaged the reputation of German justice." In his speech he quoted former leading SPD legal expert Adolf Arndt who, in the first debate on the statute of limitations in 1965, referred to the "deep uncertainty" of the truth "which was like an open book before us as far as the deeds were concerned but was dark and confused when we examined the individual responsibility and personal guilt of the accused."

The problem of the statute of limitations for Nazi crimes has never been described more aptly than this. But none of the speakers could make this a conclusive argument against the abolition of the statute of limitations. The decisive argument for most of the abolitionists was the moral and ethical consideration that a Nazi criminal should not now be allowed perhaps even to boast of his crimes because he knew he could no longer be brought to trial.

Bonn Minister of Justice Hans-Jochen Vogel, replying to the objection that the truth was hard to find after such a long time, made two legal points which are difficult to refute: firstly, these doubts about truth-finding applied equally to the 30-year period due to expire this year and in the event of an interruption for an even longer period; and secondly courts in this country could in any event only condemn an accused man if they were convinced that the accused was guilty "with probability bordering on certainty."

It is necessary in this context to recall that in this country's criminal code an accused must be acquitted if the pros-

The problem of the statute of limitations on murder has a history going back thousands of years. The statute of limitations is designed to ensure the course of justice because after many years it is often difficult to produce reliable evidence.

The ancient Romans had a statute of limitations. Towards the end of the Roman Empire, crimes generally fell under the statute after 20 years, but the statute did not apply to child-murder, patricide and matricide.

In German law the legal institution of the statute of limitations made its first appearance in 1751 in the Bavarian *codex juris*. Here, too, the statute of limitations came into effect after 20 years but not for lese-majeste, premeditated murder, and "all other most grave deeds." Other German states soon followed suit and introduced similar legislation.

In 1787, in the Josephinian criminal code, the statute of limitations was for the first time expressly abolished. The Prussian criminal code of 1805 then went on to stipulate that there should be no further investigation or punishment of crimes twenty years after their discovery. This ruling was gradually



Chancellor Helmut Schmidt addressing the Bundestag during recent debate on the statute of limitations. The Chancellor called on MPs to provide for the continued prosecution of Nazi criminals.  
(Photo: Marianne von der Lancken)

education cannot prove his individual guilt.

SPD MP Emmerich showed that both sides could quote the late Adolf Arndt in defence of their viewpoints. At the end of his speech in favour of the abolition of the statute of limitations for murder he recalled the same Arndt speech as Erhard and quoted another passage from it: "We must not turn our backs on the mountain of guilt and devastation behind us. We must work together as little and humble drudges, drudges for justice, no more."

Former Bonn Minister of the Interior Werner Maihofer argued against the viewpoint that "murder is murder" attributed to SPD parliamentary leader Herbert Wehner. He was not the only one to do so. Maihofer regards the proposal to abolish the statute of limitations on all murders as putting different crimes on the same plane, putting the atrocity of genocide on the same level as ordinary murder.

Maihofer summed up the difference in the sentence: "Grass grows over murder some time, but no grass grows over Auschwitz." Maihofer would like to see the statute of limitations for murder re-

tained but abolished in the case of genocide.

The abolitionists were against a special law such as Maihofer proposed from the beginning — on grounds of legal principle. Only six members of his own party, the Free Democrats, signed his amendment, which was an indication of their doubts about his proposals. Genocide involves not only murder but also such measures as deportation and other crimes which have already fallen under the statute of limitations.

Positions in this debate were not taken up according to party lines and both sides avoided the temptation of indulging in party-political polemics. One cause for disappointment, however, was that some speakers rated as top-class lawyers — such as Otto Lenz chairman of the Legal Committee — did not make particularly impressive speeches. Lenz's speech was nothing like as good as that of his CDU colleague Paul Mikat, who spoke in favour of abolition.

The Bundestag will make its decision in June. This first reading showed that it will be anything but a routine legislative discussion.

Erich Hauer  
(Vorwärts, 5 April 1979)

## The statute of limitations in German legal history

adopted by nearly all the other German states.

In the German Reich, the criminal code of 15 May 1871 introduced a statute of limitations on all crimes and offences. For murder, the statute of limitations came into effect after 20 years.

In 1943 the Nazis added to this law a ruling that the state prosecutor could institute legal proceedings even after the statute had come into force if the offence was one which carried the death penalty or life imprisonment. The statute of limitations on all crimes ended, the state prosecutors, who had to comply with instructions, had to make opportunistic decisions about whether or not to prosecute. This ruling was abolished in 1953.

In 1964 the GDR passed a law saying that crimes against peace and humanity and war crimes committed between 1933 and 1945 did not fall under the statute of limitations.

The Bundestag decided in 1965 that the period from the end of the second world war to the foundation of this country in 1949 would not count in the reckoning of when the statute of limitations came into effect. In 1969, the statute of limitations for murder came into effect after 30 instead of 20 years. This means that it would come into force at the beginning of next year. Now the statute of limitations may be abolished altogether.

Such a law would not need the approval of the Bundesrat. Bernhard Vogel (CDU), Prime Minister of the Rhineland Palatinate, has also let it be known that the majority of the Länder would not raise an objection, which would then have to be overruled by the Bundestag. According to the Bonn Ministry of Justice only two accused in Nazi murder trials have been sentenced during the last ten years because of new evidence brought against them from abroad.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 30 March 1979)



## ■ NUCLEAR ENERGY

## In the wake of Harrisburg

Until a few weeks ago, Washington operated along the lines of the Rasmussen principle that the odds against a severe nuclear reactor accident were about the same as those against a meteorite hitting a major American city.

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission rejected this minimising of the risk just before it was belied by the near disaster of Harrisburg.

The Rasmussen principle dates back to an era when nuclear energy was considered the solution in satisfying our growing energy needs, an era when it was held that the taming of reactor forces had been an unqualified success.

There was no need for the worst reactor accident in the 30-year history of peaceful use of nuclear fission to bring about a rude awakening from the optimistic dream of inexorable progress. Doubts as to the alleged safety of reactor technology have increased in the past few years — not only in the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany but world-wide. They are the result of the growing realisation in the industrialised world that we cannot impose limitless burdens on our environment — a process that also released purely irrational fears of the monster, technology.

It is understandable that these apprehensions were primarily projected to nuclear energy. The pendulum has swung the other way, and the initial enthusiasm over nuclear energy has turned

into the other extreme of seeing in it the world's number one enemy.

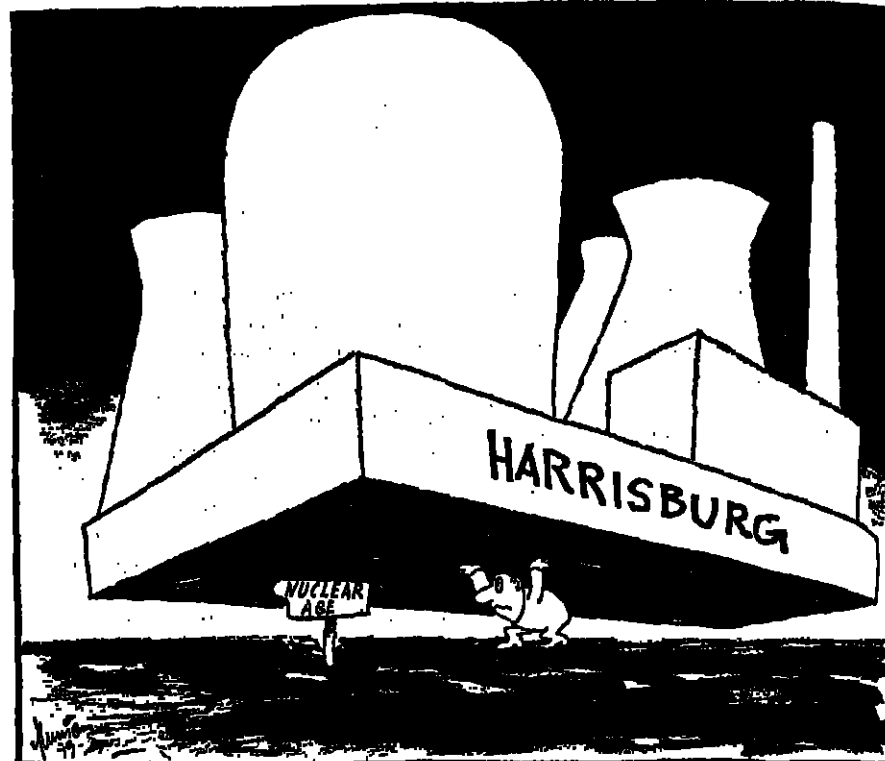
The Pennsylvania disaster could therefore very well have not only a positive shock effect on those who have not yet sobered up but could also have the less desirable effect of going overboard the other way and putting an end to nuclear energy.

It speaks for the sound judgment of the Americans that they did not react spontaneously to the Harrisburg incident by condemning nuclear energy out-of-hand.

Most Americans seem to realise that the fact that they have been taught a lesson on how unpredictable the harnessing of the atom can be should not lead to the demand for complete abolishment of nuclear technology.

The Harrisburg lesson should not tell us that this type of technology has grown over our heads and that the beast must be killed before it devours us. The lesson can only be that we should continue to develop this technology with much more patience and circumspection.

It would be illusory to believe that the peaceful use of atomic energy can be undone. But Harrisburg could induce us to review still existing ideas which say that, should oil become in short supply in the next ten years, we could continue using energy at the present rate provided



(Cartoon: Felix Musall/Frankfurter Rundschau)

only we have enough nuclear power stations. We must realise more clearly than before that we cannot simply escape the energy dilemma by switching from oil to nuclear energy. This realisation is particularly important for the Americans, most of whom have not quite understood that an end must be put to the waste of energy.

If there is to be any point in demanding the abolishment of reactor energy, this would have to be coupled with the willingness to cut back on the use of automobiles and air conditioners.

We only seized upon nuclear energy as a lifebuoy in order to satisfy our insatiable energy appetite.

The tribute we have paid to this type of energy has been matched by the speed with which we developed our reactor technology and turned it into electricity.

The Harrisburg calamity proves that we were too sure of ourselves.

It evidently requires more care, patience and preventive safety measures than we have practised to date to keep nuclear technology under control.

Though this realisation has been spreading latterly, it frequently takes a disaster to bring about a change. The Pennsylvania accident could very well have this effect.

Jürgen Kramer  
(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 2 April 1979)

## Rigid fronts at Gorleben hearing

Lower Saxony Prime Minister Ernst Albrecht proved himself to be a wholly attentive listener at the recent symposium held in Hanover on the planned nuclear waste dump in Gorleben. It was obvious that he paid equal attention to the proponents and the opponents of the project, turning his chair next to moderator Carl Friedrich von Weizsäcker first to the left where the proponents sat and then to the right to hear every word of the opponents' arguments.

Herr Albrecht invited a total of 62 scientists from ten countries to attend this mammoth hearing in the Hanover Fair congress hall which was also attended by Lower Saxony's Social Affairs Minister Schnipkowitz (whose ministry is to issue the permit), Economic Affairs Minister Birgit Breuel and Science and Research Minister Eduard Pestel.

Walter C. Patterson, who was the first of the speakers to sharply criticise the Gorleben project as conceived by Deutsche Gesellschaft für Wiederaufarbeitung von Kernbrennelementen (DWK), the German company for the reprocessing of nuclear fuel, lauded Herr Albrecht for the courage he showed in organising this unprecedented meeting.

Albrecht, Pestel and Frau Breuel listened carefully to Patterson's arguments. He is a member of the British Friends of Earth Society, which ranks among the most adamant opponents of nuclear energy. They needed no earphones for simultaneous interpretation.

It was not language but terminology problems that worried Prime Minister Albrecht. He therefore appealed to the scientists to express themselves in a manner that would be understandable to him, only to be told by von Weizsäcker

"We are talking to each other and not to the audience."

This fact was underlined by the manner in which the room was subdivided. The scientists sat on a raised platform in the centre of the room. They discussed the issue sitting around a table, proponents on the one side and opponents on the other, separated by von Weizsäcker as moderator. There was an equal number of protagonists and antagonists.

Among the audience were numerous state and federal politicians and representatives of the municipalities concerned as well as delegates from a number of organisations such as the Churches and the German Trade Union Federation.

The additional seating that was provided proved unnecessary since many of the reserved seats remained unoccupied. The expected rush to the symposium failed to materialise and not even all the 250 tickets found takers. The monitoring seats in an adjoining room, intended for the overspill, proved redundant.

The hearing was preceded by a long tug-of-war between the official organisers and the group around Count Anders von Bernstorff, the largest landowner in the area envisaged as site for the dump.

The dispute continued until a mere 24 hours before the symposium began. It revolved around the fact (as repeatedly pointed out by Mr Patterson in his first statement on behalf of the objec-

tors) that their 220-page report on the concepts of DWK and the comments by the German Reactor Safety Commission and the Commission for Radiation Protection have not yet been published by the Lower Saxony government. The report, commissioned by the state, was presented at the beginning of March. Mr Patterson said: "We had to sign an agreement to publish no details before the 10th of July."

He was the first of the scientists to come straight to the point in dealing with the DWK safety report on the Gorleben project: the concept of the Association for the Integrated Reprocessing Centre and Final Storage and the survey reports of the Reactor Safety Commission and the Commission for Radiation Protection. The preceding two speakers, belonging to the proponent side, were more general in their comments.

Professor Karl Knizia, chairman of Vereinigte Elektrizitäts-Werke Dortmund (VEW), one of this country's largest electricity producers, held that the establishment in the near future of the reprocessing plant was necessary and logical. VEW has a stake in DWK and is thus directly interested in the establishment of the nuclear waste centre.

But Professor Knizia failed to mention this, talking instead about global energy problems and the energy business, although Herr Albrecht had expressly asked that this be excluded as a topic of discussion.

Since his speaking time was restricted, Professor Knizia spoke so fast that the interpreters refused to translate. Herr von Weizsäcker told him: "I couldn't even follow you in German."

In view of the many speakers and the limited time, Herr von Weizsäcker allocated a mere 36 minutes of speaking time to each participant.

Considering the many aspects involved, the conference could only clarify the opposing views without fully discussing the issue. Herr Albrecht, seconded by Bremen physicist Dieter von Ehrenstein, said: "It was only an experiment."

Herr von Weizsäcker made it clear that scientists could also hardly be expected to change their views within a six-day conference.

It soon became obvious how rigid the fronts really were. While Professor Knizia called for the swift construction of the plant, Dieter von Ehrenstein demanded that the decision be postponed for at least ten years.

Roger Linnemann, an American radiologist who helped decontaminate Spanish tomato plantations after the crash of a US nuclear bomber in 1966, saw no technical reason for postponing the licensing procedure for Gorleben. He held that the centre was necessary and that it would be safe, adding: "At least, we believe so."

Patterson, on the other hand, considers the DWK concept faulty, saying outright that it is fundamentally unsalvageable.

Albrecht and von Weizsäcker view the symposium as a search for truth though they fail to define what they mean by "truth" in this particular case.

Dieter Tasch  
(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 29 March 1979)

## ■ DEFENCE

## Nato celebrates 30th anniversary

The North Atlantic defence alliance was signed in Washington on 4 April 1949 by the original 12 members: Belgium, Denmark, France, Britain, Iceland, Italy, Canada, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Norway, Portugal and the United States. It was the West's response to Soviet expansion.

In the preceding years the Kremlin had annexed large parts of Eastern Europe, placing Bulgaria, Rumania, Poland, Hungary, the GDR and Czechoslovakia under its control.

No further annexations followed after the Nato pact was signed and there was no military conflict on European soil. Thirty years of Nato thus spell thirty years of peace.

But this could not be taken for granted at the time. During these 30 years there have been many murderous wars in other parts of the world. Peace in Europe has been preserved because the alliance is a credible deterrent. It has thus been instrumental in providing Europe with its longest period of peace in the 20th century.

Nato has had many phases. The initial objective was to develop an effective system of collective defence. A few years later, it was extended, Greece and Turkey joining in 1952 and the Federal Republic of Germany in 1955.

When France left the military (though not the political) arm of the alliance, Nato saw the greatest move in its history, numerous of its agencies being shifted to Belgium and Holland.

Until 1967, the alliance endorsed a strategy of massive retaliation. This

meant that the alliance would respond to aggression with a nuclear blow. But as the Soviet Union caught up in the field of atomic weapons, conditions changed and so did Nato's strategy, shifting to the concept of flexible response. This leaves various options in case of an attack, ranging from a counter-attack with conventional means via tactical weapons all the way to a strategic counter-blow.

Together with the new strategy the alliance approved the so-called Harmel Report which, apart from the existing defensive function, called on the alliance to promote détente by engaging in a dialogue with the Soviet Union.

The Nato ministerial conference in Reykjavik, Iceland, in 1968 decided to seek talks with the East aimed at bringing about mutual balanced forces reductions.

Initially, the Reykjavik resolution was unsuccessful due to the invasion of Czechoslovakia by Warsaw Pact troops in August 1968.

But 1973 saw the beginning of MBFR talks in Vienna, which are still in progress.

The East Bloc has meanwhile continued its arms race unabated, which has led to a considerable increase of Soviet military potential.

In May 1978, Nato responded with its long-term defence programme, encompassing additional spending of between 60 and 80 billion dollars in the next 15 years. The programme is seen as very important though the question is whether all partners will actually be able to bear the financial burden.

The Nato Pact was signed in Washington on 4 April 1949. *Die Welt's* Wolf von Raven analyses the train of events that led to this military alliance.

The free nations that joined in an alliance to ward off aggression took this step to correct a fallacy: the illusory supposition that victory over Germany and Japan spelled the end of armed conflict.

The fallacy became evident soon after the defeat of the Third Reich when the Soviet Union refused to emulate the United States and Britain by swiftly reducing armament. Instead, it retained its full standing force and its arms industry continued working to capacity.

While America cut down its armed forces from 3.1 million to 391,000 and Britain from 1.32 million to 488,000, the Soviets continued to keep more than four million men under arms.

Having won the war, the West was threatened with losing the peace. Unable to stop this development, Washington and London had no choice but to stand by idly while Moscow, having already annexed Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania plus parts of Finland, Poland, Rumania, East Prussia and Czechoslovakia, proceeded to draw a cordon around its empire, disregarding protests.

Political infiltration and military pressure led to the swift surrender of areas occupied by the Red Army into the hands of Kremlin stooges.

The process of *Gleichschaltung* was essentially completed for Budapest in November 1947, for Warsaw in December 1947, for Sofia in January 1948, for

## A Pact to counterbalance Soviet threat

Bucharest in May 1948 and for Prague and East Berlin at about the same time. West Berlin was isolated, its access routes having been cut.

Efforts of the United States to arrive at an understanding remained without success. The Soviet Union had by then annexed some 500,000 square kilometers of foreign territory with 23 million people, another 1.2 million square kilometers with 90 million people having come under its tutelage — and there was no end in sight. Its expansionist designs also became obvious in

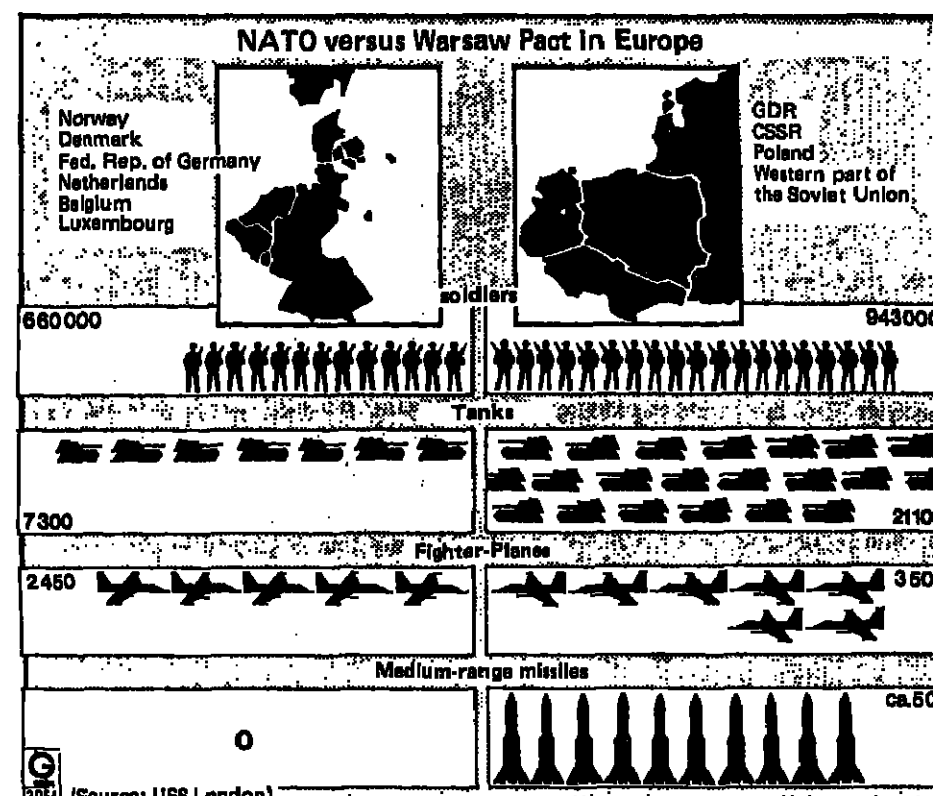
• Greece, where guerrilla warfare against the legal government escalated, supported by neighbouring communist countries;

• Turkey, which was exposed to massive Soviet demands for Kars and Ardahan and bases along the straits;

• Iran, where, in violation of the Tehran accords, the Soviet forces established a military base and attempted to hold it as a means of gaining control over the oil fields;

• Asia, where the Kremlin extended its influence considerably by occupying parts of Manchuria and Korea although this was not necessary for reasons of self-defence.

The threat from the East was now ob-



A matter of major concern to Europe is the Soviet Union's grey zone weapons, i.e. SS-20 rockets and Backfire bombers. These are nuclear weaponry systems of medium range aimed primarily at Europe which are not included in the Salt negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union. The objective of Salt II, likely to be signed shortly, is to bring about strategic arms limitation.

There are many other problems, military, political and economic, to be dealt with in the future.

Possibilities of new weapons technologies such as no-miss remote controlled rockets, new tactical nuclear weapons (neutron device) and the use of cruise missiles are being explored at present.

Better command methods are also en-

visaged and the alliance is soon to have the best command and information centre known to man.

Changes are also due to the fact that the political and military importance of the member nations has changed in the past 30 years. This applies particularly to the Federal Republic of Germany which has become the second major pillar of the alliance, next to the United States.

As a result, says US Colonel Vardamis in the latest issue of *Europa Archiv*, "the structure of command and military organisation must be reviewed."

Colonel Vardamis calls for a review of Washington-Bonn relations that would take into account Germany's newly gained importance in the 70s rather than its status of the 50s.

Helmut Berndt  
(Bramer Nachrichten, 3 April 1979)

which was the initial spark leading to the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.

The 323-day Berlin blockade speeded up the birth of the alliance. Negotiations began on 6 July 1948 and ended on 18 March 1949, resulting in the signing of the pact by the members of the Brussels alliance, the United States, Canada, Denmark, Iceland, Italy, Norway and Portugal on 4 April 1949.

The Korean War, which began on 25 June 1950, swept away the last vestiges of the dream of a peace based solely on the UN and its peacekeeping ability.

The war led to increased efforts among European nations to enlarge the alliance. It was joined by Greece and Turkey on 18 February 1952 and by the Federal Republic of Germany — following the failure of the European Defence Community — on 5 May 1955.

This increased the membership of the alliance to its present 15 nations, also endowing it with a geographical form in keeping with strategic needs.

If the Soviet Union had really only had defensive intentions — as recently maintained by a Bundeswehr general — and had not continuously displayed offensive designs by the type and extent of its armament, Nato would hardly have come into being and would certainly not have lasted.

It can only be hoped that its members remember their historical experiences and that they realise that they owe their security only to Nato.

Wolfram von Raven  
(Die Welt, 3 April 1979)



## NORTH-SOUTH DIALOGUE

## Western nations reminded of foreign aid commitments

UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim during recent visit in Bonn, criticised industrialised nations for failing to offer sufficient financial aid to the Third World. *Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger's* Karl Seidl analyses in this article prospects of bridging the North-South gap.

There is trouble ahead for the rich industrialised nations. At the beginning of May, when Unctad V in Manila will have to assess whether the world-wide distribution of wealth has markedly narrowed the gap between the poor South and the rich North, the answer can only be a clear no.

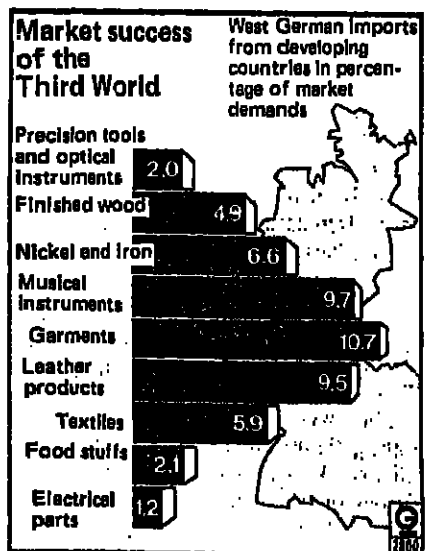
Especially the poorest of the poor, the so-called least developed countries (LDCs), have become the victims of a development over the past 15 years in which economic aid by the industrialised nations has diminished by 40 per cent in relative terms.

World Bank President Robert McNamara recently censured the Western world, saying that its development aid in the past two years had dropped even in absolute terms below the level of the early 70s.

It is therefore obvious that the Third World countries in Manila will be the more adamant in their demands that the industrialised nations meet the 0.7 per cent of GNP target for public sector development aid.

The industrialised nations have fallen far behind in making good their promise to meet the target between 1970 and 1980.

The wealthy Federal Republic of Germany now stands at 0.27 per cent, with the even wealthier United States



mera in late April is to chart the course for Manila. Committed development policy makers within the coalition are pressing for a doubling of German aid, to be achieved during the next legislative period.

But even an all-out financial effort that would increase the development aid budget by 25 per cent over several years, necessitating a change in the medium-range fiscal policy would only come somewhat closer to the target.

True, government development aid — DM3.3 billion in 1977 — is only a fraction of business investment in the Third World, which amounted to close to three times that sum.

Churches and private organisations also contributed well over DM500 million.

lagging behind with 0.20 per cent and Japan doing no better.

A Bonn cabinet meeting held in October, it would be fallacious to view the 0.7 per cent target as being of secondary importance in development policy terms. Public sector development aid in particular concentrates on projects that will benefit the recipient country directly and is granted in close cooperation with that country.

Private investments in the Third World are motivated by the investors' desire for profits. Though such investments create factories and jobs, the pay is as low as possible and frequently devoid of any form of social security.

If a German subsidiary in Tunisia manages to produce clothing at 40 per cent below German cost, saving taxes into the bargain, the motive is certainly not altruistic — especially when the goods thus produced are intended solely for export to the industrialised nations.

The First World will hardly have any option in Manila but to offer stepped up development aid if North-South tension is to be relaxed.

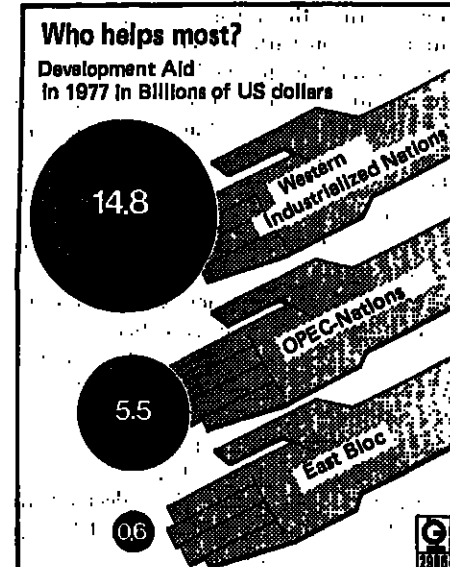
A certain relaxation was achieved in the nick of time with the agreement in principle on the establishment of a Common Fund — and this must not be placed in jeopardy.

But this fund, intended to ensure stable export earnings for Third World raw materials and improved use of natural resources, is only one element of the New International Economic Order that will be the subject of tough negotiations in the years to come.

It is an undisputed fact that the present international economic system has contributed nothing towards a more equitable distribution of wealth.

The industrialised nations will have to face the challenge and the risk of seeing their essentially growth-oriented system endangered.

Surveys and studies show that economic growth in the Third World has not



eliminated the poverty of the rural population. As a result, development strategists of the future will have to concentrate on satisfying such basic Third World needs as food, clothing, shelter, health, education and work.

But a more equitable distribution of wealth is not a bilateral matter between industrialised and developing countries. The Third World itself will also have to make an all-out effort to change domestic structures that prevent progress.

Thus, for instance, 44 countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America, making up the bottom 20 per cent, account for 5.6 per cent of earnings while the upper 20 per cent account for 56 per cent.

Brazil, too, now visited by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt as part of his Latin American tour, belongs to the countries with enormous differences in social strata. This mark of underdevelopment tells more about the condition of a country than the 40 per cent growth rate in the past five years that will proudly be pointed out to the Chancellor in Brasília.

Karl Seidl

(Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger, 4 April 1979)

## Opposition raps government on development aid

Bonn must present a forceful and cohesive, market economy concept based on for the solution of North-South problems at Unctad V in Manila," said opposition development aid spokesman Jürgen Todenhöfer recently, censuring Chancellor Schmidt for having committed what Todenhöfer termed "an international breach of promise."

Herr Todenhöfer accused Helmut Schmidt of having promised, as finance minister, in the autumn of 1973 that German development aid would be doubled by 1978.

The breach of this promise made on an international plane, Herr Todenhöfer said, forced the Bonn government to make increasingly far-reaching concessions. The Chancellor himself, he argued, has meanwhile admitted that the Common Fund agreed on in Geneva would be of little use to Third World

raw materials policies nor would it have any development policy effect, but that it had to be accepted for purely political reasons.

According to the opposition CDU/CSU, Bonn must take a "stand on behalf of further development of a free and social international economic order in Manila and support Third World demands for elimination of protectionism."

In view of the developing nations' anticipated disappointment over the minimal benefits derived from the Common Fund, Herr Todenhöfer demanded that alternative market economy oriented solutions in raw materials policies be worked out now. These should centre around a globally effective plan for the stabilisation of export earnings (Stabex) that would neither eliminate world market price mechanisms nor perpetuate wage structures in the Third World.

Heinz Heck

(Die Welt, 29 March 1979)

## Society for Technical Cooperation to step up activities

## DIE WELT

The Bonn Development Aid Ministry is looking for new tasks for the German Society for Technical Cooperation (GTZ).

Bonn is contemplating entrusting GTZ (which has hitherto concerned itself only with technical aid) also with the distribution of capital aid to the least developed countries (LDCs).

Since Bonn's development policy has lately placed particular emphasis on the LDCs they are to receive an increasing quota of public funds. As a result, some 20 per cent (or DM600 million) of Bonn's capital aid is expected to go to that group in 1979. It is anticipated that this trend will continue in the next few years.

But not all aid for the LDCs is to go through GTZ. The initiators of this comprehensive aid idea, among them MP Helmut Esters (SPD), his party's expert on the development aid budget, argue that — especially in the LDCs — capital aid projects can only work if prepared by technical aid (project studies) and followed up by management assistance.

There is, however, little sympathy for Herr Esters' concept at the Bonn Economic Affairs Ministry and at the Foreign Office.

The Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KW), the Bank for Reconstruction, which has been in charge of the processing of Bonn development aid for the past 20 years, has also looked after the technical assistance that goes with it since 1973.

76 contracts to this effect, totalling DM130 million, were concluded by the end of 1978. Another 34 contracts worth DM50 million are being prepared.

The fact that this procedure was not in operation before 1973 (as has been the case with other international development banks for a long time) is primarily due to the long-lasting dispute in Bonn over capital aid jurisdiction — a dispute involving primarily the Economic Affairs and the Development Aid Ministries.

Finance Minister Hans Matthöfer is also likely to oppose Herr Esters' initiative. As chairman of the KW administrative board he can hardly be interested in paring away some of its authority.

GTZ, established only a few years ago, lacks the necessary experience in long-term investment financing which KW has had for 20 years.

According to Bonn circles, GTZ would first have to hire the necessary experts, which KW already has. Moreover, this is not the first attempt by the GTZ which is not operating at capacity to enlarge its scope. It even considered competing with private enterprise.

Heinz Heck

(Die Welt, 4 April 1979)

## COMMON MARKET

## Haferkamp urges Japanese to cut surplus in EEC trade



During his recent visit to Tokyo, Wilhelm Haferkamp, vice-president of the Brussels EEC Commission, again called on Japan to open up its market. He stressed that visible steps in this direction would be viewed as a sign of goodwill and have a favourable psychological effect.

Herr Haferkamp went to Japan to negotiate a reduction of Japan's surplus in its trade with the EEC — a surplus which has grown to 6.4 billion dollars by the end of 1978.

Though he evidently was unable to obtain concrete commitments to that effect, it appears that he was given rather general assurances that Japan would create additional demand for foreign goods by structural changes in its domestic market.

Alluding to Japan's overall trade surplus of 16 billion dollars, Herr Haferkamp said that similar to a card game, no player should amass so many chips as to make it impossible for the others to go on with the game. He made it clear that he would like to see concrete signs of a more import oriented Japanese economy.

It would be good, he said, if Japan were to use more of its enviable energy devoted to conquering foreign markets to opening its own market. The Community, he went on, was by no means pleased with the prospect of having to continue approaching Japan year after year with the same complaints, though he emphasised that the EEC is contemplating no action against Japan. There was, however, growing pressure within the Community, he said, to introduce certain measures. This would entail a definite danger: since measures call for counter measures and there was no telling when and where this vicious circle would end.

The demands by the EEC vice-president are particularly weighty when viewed in the light of a confidential EEC report that leaked out recently. The 17-page document essentially states that the EEC might have to introduce concrete steps to curb imports from Japan before the autumn.

The study was provided as an aide memoir for Wilhelm Haferkamp's (he is in charge of the Community's foreign affairs) Tokyo talks and it is to remain valid as a means of assessing European relations in the next few months.

The EEC attributes the success of Japan's economy to industrialisation, discipline, loyalty to the employer and top-notch management.

A passage in the report states: "A Europe in which the Protestant labour ethic has largely been eroded by equal rights, social ploy, environmental protection, government intervention and the widespread belief that hard work and making money are anti-social finds it anything but easy to compete with such a country."

The report suggests that, should it be

come obvious after the World Economic Summit, due to take place in Tokyo at the end of June, that no concrete success has been achieved, the necessary conclusions should be drawn. The Tokyo Gatt Round, now in progress in Geneva, should be assessed in the same critical light: "If the Japanese — even due to omission — make it obvious that they intend to retain their heavy trade surplus against the European Community and the United States, notwithstanding two years of concentrated efforts by the Community to bring about a change, the EEC would consider such an attitude unacceptable."

The ball is now in Japan's court. Unless there is a noticeable improvement, the Community would have to seek ways and means of curbing imports from Japan, the study continues.

The decision will have to come this year. "Certain measures are thinkable in the autumn. They would be aimed at curbing Community imports from Japan without actually triggering a world trade war."

In its efforts to offset the imbalance of its trade with Japan, the EEC is faced with three fundamental problems, the study says:

- Japan's massive export drive, leading to a trade deficit for the EEC of 6.4 billion dollars;

- The shift of Japan's emphasis to areas important to the Community, i.e. steel, shipbuilding, textiles and, as of late, automobiles and electronics;

- The difficulty, inherent in the system, of opening Japan's market for EEC goods and financial services.

These problems, the study says, are further complicated by European-American competition over Japanese market shares and the dependence of Japan's defence system on the United States.

In this connection the report also censures the Nine for their occasional individual import restrictions which create the impression in Japan that the Community is weak and disunited.

Japan, the report goes on, has not honoured the promises it made a year ago. As opposed to Tokyo's commitment to a seven per cent growth rate, Japan achieved a mere 5.25 per cent growth in 1978. The current account surplus has not only failed to diminish



Wilhelm Haferkamp  
(Photo: Sven Simon)

but has, in fact, risen. Moreover, Japan's development aid will either increase only marginally or, indeed, stagnate.

Europe cannot come to terms with the fact that Japan offsets its foreign trade surpluses by short-term capital exports which, invested in Brazil or South Korea, serve to produce goods that eventually find their way to European and North American markets.

The report concedes, however, that the rapid appreciation of the yen and fiscal booster measures for the economy in the past two years are likely to reduce Japan's overall surplus in 1979, compared with the previous year.

Thus, for instance, Japan's foreign exchange reserves diminished markedly in March due to massive intervention by the Bank of Japan in support of the yen. The reduction amounted to a record 3.8 billion dollars.

According to a recent release by the Tokyo Finance Ministry, Japan's foreign exchange reserves dropped to 28.8 billion dollars at the end of March. This was preceded in February by a 422 million dollar fall resulting from intervention in support of the weakening yen against the dollar. January reserves had stood at a record 55.11 billion dollars.

The confidential EEC report also says that the Community must ask itself whether this trend is sufficiently established to bring about a permanent equilibrium.

Prime Minister Masahiro Ohira's government must "try to understand that the national consensus that must be created today and converted into concrete measures concerns the full integration of Japan into the world economy."

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 4 April 1979)

## The nine fail to agree on EEC budget

The nine member nations of the EEC differ greatly on the future financing and use of the Community budget.

The Brussels Commission considers increased revenues inevitable as early as 1981/82. It wants to make the wealthy members pay more and set aside more funds than hitherto to establish an improved economic balance within the Community.

Some members, among them the Federal Republic of Germany, strictly oppose further increases in spending. Britain and Italy, on the other hand, would like to turn the Community budget into an instrument of financial equalisation. London refuses to help fund rising spending before agricultural costs have been brought under control.

These differences became obvious in the "orientation debate" at a recent Luxembourg session of Community foreign and finance ministers.

Germany stressed the danger of departure from the principle of a specific project oriented spending policy and of using revenues flowing into the budget as an instrument of redistribution. This way the Community would eventually degenerate into a clearing house for financial transfers — a state of affairs unacceptable to Bonn.

Instead, Germany favours transfer of resources via the spending side of the budget, holding that the Community must get used to the fact that not every demand for additional funds can be met by increasing revenues accordingly.

Budget Commissioner Tugendhat said that present revenues (customs duties, agricultural levies and up to one per cent of VAT) will be exceeded by 1981 if agricultural spending continues to grow by an annual 15 per cent. The Commission therefore wants to raise the ceiling of its share in VAT from one to two per cent as of 1982. This quota is to be on a sliding scale, the wealthy countries paying more.

Britain's Foreign Secretary David Owen, whose statement was considered moderate in tone, reminded the Community that the objective of the Treaty of Rome was to reduce differences between the various regions of the Community. It was therefore untenable, he said, that the poorer members of the Community, like Britain and Italy, should contribute more to the budget than relatively rich Denmark. Britain therefore supported the Commission's proposal of a sliding scale in VAT quotas.

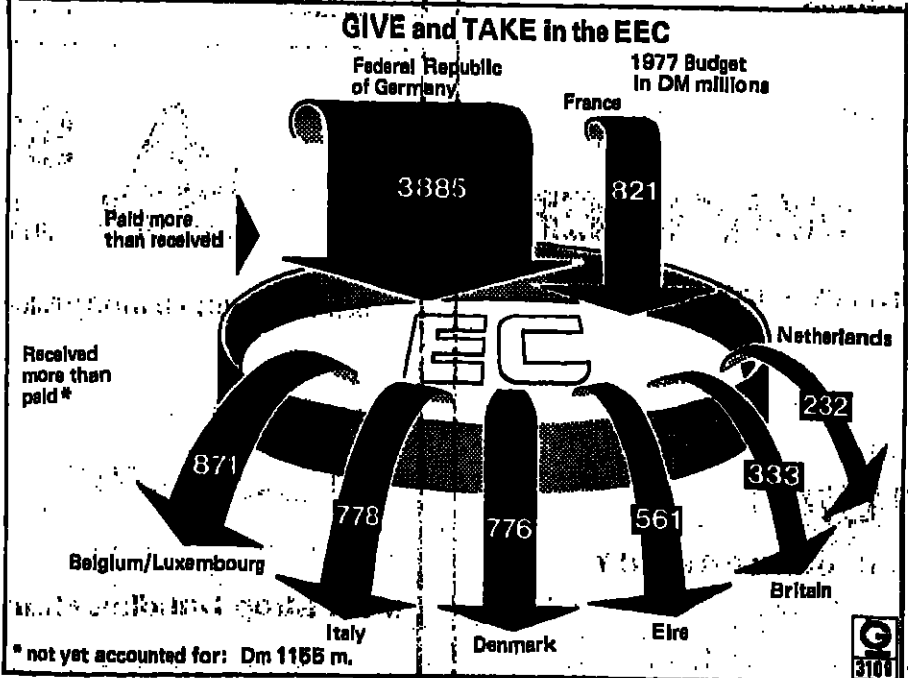
Dr Owen also pointed out that Britain would not approve of increased spending as long as agricultural spending is not restricted and as long as the Community does not take steps to divide membership costs more equitably.

The cost of this membership for Bonn diminished markedly last year. Net payments amounted to DM2.4 billion as against DM3.5 billion in the previous three years. This was largely due to the deutschmark appreciation and to the fact that more money flowed back out of the Agricultural Fund.

This year's Community budget amounts to DM34.3 billion (DM8.3 billion in 1977).

74.5 per cent of the budget goes into the Agricultural Fund. This is DM25.5 billion, of which DM24.1 billion is spent for price guarantees, and of the latter DM9.3 billion goes into milk surpluses.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 4 April 1979)



## ■ MOTORING

## Oil shortage speeds up electric car development

Around the year 2000 road traffic will largely have to depend on secondary energy for fuel — energy not gushing forth from the bowels of the earth. It is estimated that by that time 30 per cent of road vehicles will have electric propulsion.

Various studies on future energy supplies to cover world needs provide rather concrete information as to electricity's share in the future. It will rise from today's ten to about 25 per cent. Some three to five per cent of electricity then generated will suffice to fuel the 30 per cent electrically driven vehicles.

Surveys confirm that, given the correct proportion of various types of vehicles some 0.5 kwh will be the average energy requirement per kilometer, and vehicle.

Assuming an average annual 10,000 kilometers per car and assuming further that four to six million cars will be driven by electricity in this country by the year 2000, the annual electricity consumption per vehicle will be about 5,000 kwh — a total of 20 to 30 billion kwh a year.

At that time overall electricity requirements from the public grid will be in the region of 900 billion kwh. This is also in keeping with Bonn's projection of 14 December 1977.

Assuming these figures are correct,



this would mean that road traffic would in fact require three to five per cent of the projected electricity needs; and since even further developments would not materially increase this percentage, electricity supplies must be considered secured.

This is also supported by the fact that the use of batteries would lead to a division between the generating and the consumption of electrical propulsion energy inasmuch as batteries could be charged at off-peak hours. This means that the necessary energy could be supplied by the existing power stations.

The exigency of the future is thus: electricity instead of petrol. Industry is already preparing for the new market.

Volkswagen, for instance, is selling an electrically propelled version of its pick-up.

Practical tests of this vehicle extending over several years prove it reliable, long-lived and excellently suited to short-haul traffic.

The electrically driven Volkswagen plugs in to fill up. The energy is stored in the battery, propelling the car silently and without exhaust fumes. The electro-

VW is thus kind to the environment and an ideal vehicle for urban traffic and for use in large enclosed spaces.

Its performance is the same as that of petrol-fuelled cars. The driver operates only the steering wheel, the "gas pedal" and the brakes.

Propulsion unit, battery and "fueling" of the vehicle must be viewed as a whole — a system in the development and testing of which Volkswagen in conjunction with the electronics and battery industry has been in the vanguard.

The operation of such a car requires suitable supply components such as battery, charging set and battery support frame. All these components are provided by the Volkswagen company. Various types and makes of batteries are available, requiring differing degrees of maintenance.

The VW electro pick-up is suited to battery exchange techniques developed by the Gesellschaft für elektrischen Straßenverkehr (GES), the society for electrified road traffic.

Daimler-Benz produces a vehicle a size larger. Its Electro-Transporter LE 306 is undergoing exhaustive tests carried out in cooperation with GES, Bosch, Siemens and Varta.

Apart from its further development of conventional engines, Daimler-Benz is

making an all-out effort to develop propulsion units that will be easy on environment.

In areas where absolute non-pollution is stipulated, electrical propulsion is a solution that can already be offered. Daimler-Benz has been developing vehicles for years and is far ahead.

Yet the system is not all that new far back as 80 years ago, electrically propelled vehicles successfully competing with those driven by internal combustion engines. By today's standards, however, speed and range of those cars is minimal.

More attention was devoted to developing combustion engines, and electric propulsion units were neglected.

### Top speeds of up to 70 km/h

A renaissance of electro cars has posed performance equalling that of conventional vehicles. This has been achieved: electro-cars have gradients up to 16 per cent, maximum speeds have been raised to 70 km/h, acceleration from 0 to 50 km/h taking seconds — a performance roughly equalling that of diesel propulsion.

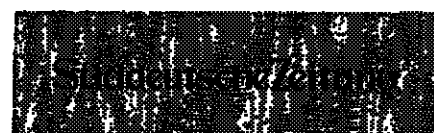
Electro vehicles still cost more to operate than conventional cars due to the relatively short life expectancy of the batteries.

But according to Daimler-Benz higher operating cost is perfectly justified in special cases. In some cities the added cost is offset by non-commercial aspects such as extremely low level and non-pollution.

(Die Welt, 23 March 79)

## ■ ENVIRONMENT

## Sunday driving ban means clean air, less noise — report finds



The Bonn Ministry of the Environment recently published a report commissioned by the Ministry of Transport on the effects of the ban on Sunday driving imposed after the 1973 energy crisis. The report lends force to the arguments of those who want a ban on Sunday driving.

The report proves with scientific exactitude what town and city dwellers noticed on those Sundays in November and December 1973. On carless days air pollution decreased rapidly, the noise level went down considerably and the accident rate fell.

The average concentration of motor vehicle fumes sank by between 65 and 85 per cent when Sunday driving was banned. In Frankfurt for example a 90 per cent reduction of lead content in the air was recorded. There were also considerable reductions in the concentration of iron and heavy metals.

In the Bavarian cities of Aschaffenburg, Augsburg, Ingolstadt, Nuremberg and Würzburg the concentration of carbon monoxide in the air was below the detectable level. The air could accurately be described as pure.

In all the towns where noise levels

were measured in 1973 the Ministry of the Environment said there were "drastic reductions compared to the levels on ordinary working days." Compared to normal Sundays and holidays this noise level reduction would not have been quite so spectacular because on these days no heavy vehicles are allowed on the road. Measurements in Zurich, where there was also a ban on Sunday driving, showed a reduction in noise levels from 79 to 53 decibels. A reduction of motor vehicle traffic of ten per cent leads to a ten decibel reduction in noise, thus halving the volume our ears hear.

The savings in the energy sector do not seem to have been as great as is generally supposed. The scientists worked out that about 2.75 thousandths of total annual consumption was saved. But if we assume that individual traffic is twice as high at the weekend and therefore on Sunday than on weekdays, then the savings would be twice as high: 5.5 thousandths.

It is in the nature of things that the number of road accidents fell considerably on these carless Sundays. Children and old people benefitted most of all from this. The accident frequency in city centres — demonstrably the most dangerous traffic area — is less on Sundays than during the week because there is no commuter traffic, but the figures for November 1973 are interesting nonetheless. Although there was only one carless Sunday in November 1973 the

## Scientists prove link between air pollution and lung diseases

respiratory illnesses whereas only 10 per cent of those living in less heavily polluted areas showed symptoms of such illnesses.

The differences were even more striking when compared with the findings in the town of Klevé, where air pollution is considerably less. Here the frequency of respiratory illness was only six per cent.

Tests were also carried out on 1,440 children between seven and eight and the results were equally alarming. In the

number of fatal road accidents in the Federal Republic of Germany and in West Berlin dropped from 1626 in November 1972 to 1330. In December, when driving was banned on three Sundays, there were 754 fewer fatal acci-

## Team of 85 to sniff out Mannheim air pollution

The city of Mannheim Housing Department is to ask city dwellers to use their noses to help them draw up detailed maps of smell-levels throughout the city as a first step towards reducing air pollution.

It seems that despite technological progress no device has yet been invented which can measure smells as accurately as the human nose.

Last year the environmental group in the city Housing Department devised a scheme for the training and deployment of part-time "sniffers." The local council agreed to DM200,000 for the scheme and the Mannheim "Ökoplana" company was commissioned to produce a city map based on guidelines provided by the Housing Department. The map will contain precise details of city smells — where they are, how strong they are and what they are caused by, as well as details of the climate in the various districts of the city. The aim is to pinpoint

sources of air pollution and eliminate as many as possible.

At the moment 85 Mannheim citizens are taking an intensive nose-training course. In chemistry laboratories in city schools they are learning to attribute smells such as those of rotten eggs, sourdough or malt coffee to the chemical substances which produce the smells. Substances such as acetone, phenol and butyric acid are stored in twenty pots and glasses.

In the second phase of training the part-time testers are asked to identify combinations of different chemicals — smells such as frequently offend the nostrils of the people of Mannheim. A record is kept for every one of his or her personal impression when smelling the various substances. What seems sour to one person may easily smell rotten to another.

Apart from having a good nose the testers must also be in the same place round the clock. This is why most of the testers are housewives, caretakers and freelance workers who spend most of their time in their own flats.

The testers will be expected to record every smell they notice, noting time, nature and intensity, over a twelve month period. The record will then be fed into a computer which will draw up the maps. Twelve fully automatic weather stations throughout the city will record details of the micro-climate in each district.

The "sniffing" programme will be over in a year. But even before it has begun, it has aroused world-wide interest. There was even a query from Sao Paulo in Brazil, a city with serious air pollution problems, about the Mannheim sniffing technique.

Günter Pfäum

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 3 April 1979)

highly polluted central Dortmund area, 73 per cent of 497 children had swellings of the cervical glands and 72 per cent of 439 children had swellings of the pharyngeal tonsils. The figures for the outskirts of Dortmund were 64 and 69 percent respectively and in Klevé, where a total of 649 children were examined, the respective figures were only 56 and 39 per cent.

These respiratory illnesses, according to the report, are mainly attributable to the effects of fine dust, sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxide.

A total of 780,000 tons of air-polluting substances get into the air in Dortmund annually, of which 500,000 tons are produced by industry.

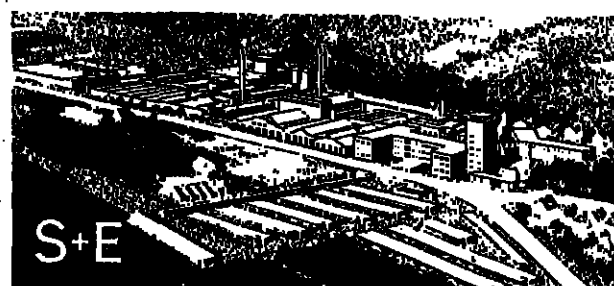
(Bremer Nachrichten, 23 March 1979)

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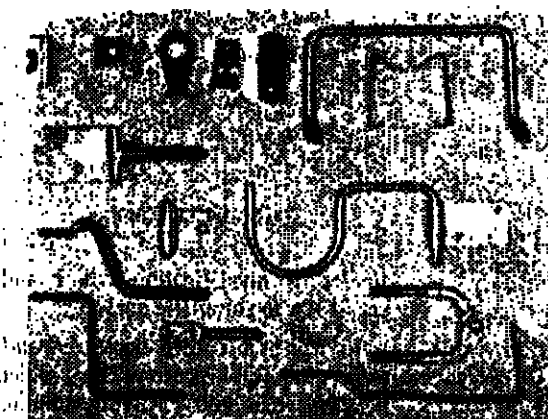
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## PEOPLE

## Alfred Kantorowicz, a militant democrat, dies in Hamburg



Alfred Kantorowicz died in Hamburg, the last refuge in his long search for Germany — just as his friends were making preparations for his 80th birthday this summer. Just before he died, his *Deutsche Tagesblätter*, published by the Verlag Europäische Ideen in Berlin, were reprinted. In them an incorruptible chronicler describes the difficult new beginning of German cultural life after 1945 — as an eyewitness and as one who played an important part in them.

An incorruptible chronicler — this is perhaps the best description of Kantorowicz, son of a well-to-do Jewish family in the Berlin of the Wilhelminian era. Born in 1899, Kantorowicz volunteered for the army in the first world war before taking his final high school exam. The young Jew was a patriot. His love is of intellectual Germany, which he goes in search of when he returns from the war. He recalls leading a reconnaissance team during the war, exploring no man's land, having to rely entirely on himself, never knowing what was before him but also having to bear the responsibility for those under his command. This experience sounds like a metaphor for his whole life from then on.

His study of law is evidence of the ambition of Jewish fathers for their sons to get on. Even then he attended lec-

tures on German literature, which held him in its spell. In his doctoral dissertation he called for a home in Palestine for the suffering people of Israel. As if he sensed that two decades after writing it, his family — his beloved father — would die in the gas chambers. But he soon abandoned Zionism.

Kantorowicz saw the German Communist Party as the main force against Hindenburg's restoration, and against Hitler, although he neither liked the sergeant-major tone of communist officials, nor their obvious hostility to culture and their subaltern mentality. He worked as a journalist in Berlin, Munich, Mannheim and Paris. Later he wrote that "writing is self-defence against disappointments, terrors and humiliations."

Kantorowicz wrote clearly and sharply, putting his point of view without ifs and buts. He lived in the famous artists' colony in the Laubenheller Platz in Berlin-Wilmersdorf. Ernst Busch, Erich Weinert, Fritz Erpenbeck, Axel Eggbrecht, Ernst Bloch, Werner von Trott and Arthur Koestler lived and worked there: militant democrats, most of them had to flee into exile from the SA thugs who "cleaned up" the area or got to the concentration camp.

Kantorowicz, as he was known to his friends, built up the exiled writers' organisation in Paris. Heinrich Mann became his friend and supporter. He shared the tribulations of exile with Anna Seghers, Leon Feuchtwanger, Leonhard Frank,

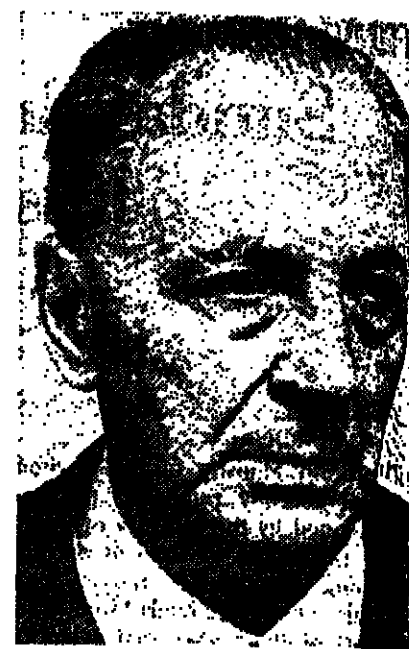
Toller, Hasenclever, Friedrich Wolf and Tucholsky. The flame of the books burnt on the Berlin Opernplatz spread to Spain. On the eve of the second world war, Kantorowicz fought in Madrid and Barcelona, along with 5,000 German emigrants. Kantorowicz was wounded and wrote *Spanisches Tagebuch*, a reliable account of this first battle of the second world war. He then fled into France, which was invaded shortly afterwards by Hitler's armies. It is here that he makes close friendships with Heinrich Mann, Leon Feuchtwanger and many of the other surviving 250 exiled writers who are waiting for the end of Nazi rule.

In *Verboten und verbrannt*, the first anthology of exile literature, which is difficult to find in our libraries today, Kantorowicz quotes as a leit-motiv the words of Heinrich Mann: "Better brought into line than wiped out is a motto with which at best a banker, but not a writer, can survive. A writer's abandonment of inner honesty excludes him from his profession."

When he returned, Kantorowicz founded a magazine which for two years made many well-wishers sit up and listen. Its title: *Ost und West*. The stress, Kantorowicz says, is on the word *und*. He had to contend with separatist policies of Ulbricht and Grotewohl from the start.

In the beginning he was supported by the Soviets of all people. Two years later — the two German states have both been founded — the SED leadership takes over, Kantorowicz is reprimanded and the magazine is banned. Kantorowicz is given a professorship to make up for this.

But Alfred Kantorowicz, who delighted in passing on his immense knowledge to his students and who ran the



Alfred Kantorowicz  
(Photo: Ande)

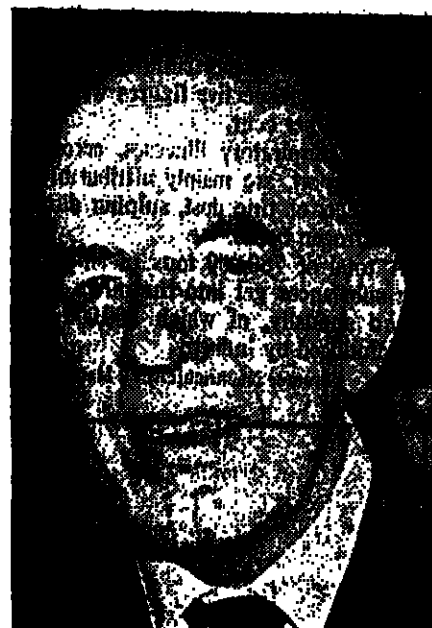
Heinrich and Thomas Mann archive in Berlin in exemplary fashion, cannot be corrupted. He realised that socialism — and along with it his hope that intellect could be a power within the state — could not be achieved in the GDR. After the Soviet tanks crushed all hopes of destalinisation in Budapest in 1956, Kantorowicz fled to the Federal Republic of Germany.

He is not welcomed with open arms but left in isolation in Munich. Petty clerks send him from one office to the next, he is refused a modest pension. Finally, Kantorowicz moves to Hamburg, a warmer and admonisher to the end.

Only a short time ago we saw him on TV — his narrow face with the lively eyes expressing sadness, resignation and bitterness.

Dieter Borkowski  
(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 29 March 1978)

## Art historian Sir Ernst Gombrich turns seventy



Sir Ernst Gombrich  
(Photo: dpa)

to be a mystification which did not stand up to scientific analysis.

In his best-known book, *Art and Illusion*, Sir Ernst portrays the problems of painting and the changing solutions in the course of history as a series of new representational hypotheses. In every picture, the crudest and the most perfect, the schoolboy's drawing and the work of a master, there is a complex interrelation between a given schema and a correcting mimesis which can only be

deciphered by means of empirical psychology.

Sir Ernst's position in *Art and Illusion* is the sharpest possible antithesis to the views current in Vienna around 1920 that art history was intellectual history. In the final analysis this is the old opposition between English empiricism and German idealistic philosophy. In his recent book on the psychological foundations of ornamental art Sir Ernst has pushed the frontiers of his theory further, moving in places towards an anthropology which has much in common with Levi-Strauss.

In his book *Art and Progress*, published in German in 1978, there is a 14-page bibliography of Sir Ernst's work. He has written many articles on the language of Renaissance painting, on Bosch, on the English 18th century, Goya, caricature and cartoons. Sir Ernst was always concerned to show that art is a system of pictures, signs and metaphors which, though not identical to language, has an analogous communicative character, which makes it an expression governed by man's reason. Nobody knows better than Sir Ernst how difficult it is to decipher these systems and how easily mystery-ridden shamanism can take over. "Art is always open to realisations after the event and even if they sometimes appear to be correct, we can never be sure they were part of the original intention," he wrote ironically in 1971 about the aims and limits of interpretation in art history. These are the

sceptical words of a rationalist about the power of paintings which can so often lead to irrationalism.

There is no other art historian who has reflected as deeply and thoroughly on the "phenomenon of making and understanding paintings" as Sir Ernst. The fact that his impressive system has its limitations, for example in his slightly exaggerated views of the importance of psychology and history, does not alter this fact. In this country Sir Ernst's views have met with a positive response in the teaching of art and in the academies but only a feeble response in art history. Perhaps many of his ideas are considered too destructive. When his book *Art and Illusion* was published in London, Hans Sedlmayr published a collection of his articles in Munich entitled *Art and Truth*. Sir Ernst and Sedlmayr both graduated from Vienna in 1930 but the books they have since published are worlds apart. Yet again the results of the exodus in the thirties are visible. But Sir Ernst, a convinced Popperian, could not become the prophet of the later seemingly progressive progressive history of art.

Towards the end of *Art and Illusion* we read: "I have tried to explain in this book why the history of art developed in one direction and not in another. I do not believe that the second part of this question can ever be fully answered." These words are certainly no message of hope for any variation of historical determinism. Sir Ernst's work contains questions and suggest approaches. Art history in this country must reflect on and take up these ideas.

Willibald Sauerländer  
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 30 March 1979)

## EDUCATION

## Students are disillusioned with university, survey reveals

One out of every four German students would not start a university course if they had their choice again, according to a poll by the University Information System (UIS) on "Students between University and the Labour Market." The results of the poll were published in *UIS Information* in an article written by Jürgen Hinsenkamp, Reiner Reissert and Waldemar Krönig. A

total of 3300 students nearing the end of their courses were questioned, 2427 of them were university students.

Dissatisfaction was particularly rife among students of economics, law, education and the arts. Students of medicine and psychology were least sceptical about studying again — generally as well as in relation to their subjects. The decisive factor apart from poor job prospects in this scepticism about university study was the situation at the universities (competition and the demands of the subject). About 30 per cent of students said they would study again, but not their present subjects. Among those who said this were many political scientists, sociologists and mechanical engineers.

Dissatisfaction with subjects studied can hardly be explained by lack of care in choosing the subject. Only a small number of students said they had chosen their subject more or less by accident. Most mentioned several reasons for their choice. Humanities were mainly chosen for personal reasons such as liking and ability, interest or personal development. Professional reasons — a secure job, good salary, many opportunities — were the main motive in the choice of economic and engineering science courses.

Among other things, students were

asked a about six "stress factors": competition, subject requirements, the general political situation, uncertain professional prospects, their financial situation and their accommodation. Students of politics, sociology, law and economics said they suffered particularly from competition at the university while students of mechanical engineering and electronics said the main problem was the demands made on them in their subject. In some humanities subjects the stress due to the general political situation seemed to be particularly high and in the arts and humanities as a whole there was pressure due to financial difficulties.

His pollsters said that "relatively few", i.e. 35 per cent of students questioned, were very interested or interested in university politics.

They found that among 43 per cent of students interest in university politics remained constant throughout their university careers, in 30 per cent of those asked it dropped and in about a quarter of all cases it increased. The less the interest at the beginning of the course, the more likely it was to remain constant. Where the degree of interest changed, it was usually among those whose interest and commitment increased. Among students who described their interest as average or less, interest tended to decrease.

The pollsters were "very cautious" in

asking about general political attitudes (only two out of a hundred question complexes dealt with this.) They found that a group of 31.6 per cent of students had a "harmonious view of society" and affirmed the free market economy (group 1) whereas about 20 per cent had an antagonistic attitude to society and believed in the planned economy. About a half of all students questioned did not have easily categorisable views (17.6 per cent), did not know (21.6 per cent) or did not answer (9.3 per cent). Group 2 was twice as interested as group 1 in university politics. This was also reflected in the fact that in group two twenty per cent had stood in university elections as against about eight per cent in group 1.

Perhaps students' views of the extent to which political parties and social groups represent their interests also helps us to form an impression of their political attitudes. One out of five students has great or very great confidence in the parties' ability to do something about the problems of graduates and the labour market, whereas two out of five expect little or nothing from the parties. Students have more confidence in the trade unions and professional associations on these questions.

Almost every other student feels under considerable stress or feels insecure because of the present situation on the labour market. The poorer a student believes his job prospects to be the more his anxieties grow — often disproportionately. Prospects depend to a large extent on choice of subject, so that this has a decisive effect on his status as a student and his future prospects.

Renate L. Mersch  
(Der Tagesspiegel, 27 March 1979)

## Fairy tale rehabilitated

are general symbols of misfortune rather than realities."

The wicked queen in *Snow White* can again be shown dancing towards her doom in red-hot shoes. But will this also boost sales of fairy tale books?

Fairy-tale publishers have cautious and even contradictory comments to make about this. Weichert publishers of Hannover have noticed that "fairy tales now sell better than ten years ago in the days of a forced revolutionary and reform mood." Südwest publishers of Munich, on the other hand, who have a wide range of children's books, say that there is more demand for young people's books, adventure books and general non-fiction than for fairy tales.

The reasons for this are probably statistical. In this country the number of school beginners and therefore of potential fairy-tale readers will go down by almost 40 per cent by 1980. If the first year classes are still reasonably full, it is because of the increasing numbers of foreign children, whom we cannot expect to be very interested in German fairy-tales.

Then there is the question of to what extent fairy tales are actually read by children. They do not have enough pocket money to buy books and so it is likely that their aunts and grandmothers buy them for them, in fond memory of their own childhood when they first made acquaintance with Hansel and Gretel, the Frog King, Cinderella and the

Fairy tales are back in favour again after being considered unsuitable for young children in recent years. Only two years ago librarian Geraldine Schmidt-Dumont at a meeting in Hamburg claimed in all seriousness that much of the cruelty in fairy tales was "a relic of medieval justice" and that such cruelty caused "prejudice, and a tendency towards brutality and intolerance" among children. Shortly before this Otto F. Gmelin had summed up his ideologically coloured critique of fairy tales in the verdict that: "The consumption of aggressive contents leads to aggressive behaviour."

Things have now changed, and the fairy tale has been rehabilitated. Bruno Bettelheim started this trend off with his book *Children Need Fairy Tales*. Educationists now believe it is wrong for parents to try to explain life-conflicts using examples solely from society.

Gilda Böhmisch, director of a children's day centre in Berlin, says that many well-known fairy tales have "an element of cruelty" in them but on the other hand considers them worthwhile because they make a clear appeal to the child's sense of justice. The child wants to see the wicked deed duly punished.

The investment committee discusses sales and purchases with financial experts and the savings bank's stock market specialist.

Up to now none of the pupils involved has decided to become a stock-broker. This was not the purpose of the exercise. According to marketing manager Hillesheim, some have come to realise that buying shares can be a good way of saving.

Xing-hu Kuo  
(Die Welt, 21 March 1979)

Bremen Town Musicians. And often they buy records of the fairy-tales.

People who work with children such as Gilda Böhmisch of Berlin have found that "there is a definite need, especially the very young, for fairy tales with containing a clear-cut moral." Even three year-olds squeal with delight at simplified tellings of the Brave Little Tailor or Little Red Riding Hood, they ask for it to be read time and time again, and identify with these familiar figures.

Bruno Bettelheim, writing of his experiences as a child psychologist, says: "The child identifies with the hero; it suffers with him through all his trials and tribulations and finally triumphs with him when virtue is rewarded in the end. The figures in fairy tales are not ambivalent, i.e. both good and evil, as we all are in reality." He attributes the constant appeal of fairy tales to their "simplified representation of the world" which satisfies the child's need for order by means of polarisations.

But is this need restricted to children only? Do not adults in the face of the increasing complications of modern life not also feel and secretly long for those fairy-tale world portrayed in wood-cuts, with their direct expressions of joy and suffering where justice always wins the day?

An increasing number of adults now buy books of fairy tales from East Europe or Asia, South America and Africa. The efforts of a number of publishers in translating and adapting these exotic tales, illustrating them lavishly and then selling them at high prices have been rewarded with success. High-class-fairy tales aim at a certain snob appeal and are much appreciated by many collectors.

Hans Nerth  
(Die Welt, 24 March 1979)



## RESEARCH

## New museum in Neanderthal to house prehistoric man



A new kind of museum is going to be opened near Düsseldorf.

The museum will not only show finds relating to the evolution and development of man, but also reconstructions of hunters' camps, housing, caves and graves. There will also life-size replicas of a mammoth and other animals hunted by man.

Tableaux depicting early man hunting for his prey will show that Professor Bosinski intends to establish a museum with a difference. He wants to convey the results of archaeology in a manner that will capture the imagination and be understood by the general public.

It was 1856, and the quarry workers in the Neanderthal gorge near Düsseldorf who came upon bones they thought were parts of a bear's skeleton had no idea that they would be making history and that their find would upset the hitherto firm ideas of the development of man.

The bones they found were in reality the remains of a small and stocky human being who had inhabited that region some 60,000 years ago. The discovery of Neanderthal Man thus blew last century's assumption that the specimen was about 8,000 years old.

Successful excavations in many parts of the world and in Germany during the past few years have completely changed our ideas of prehistoric man. They have enabled us to reconstruct the day-to-day life of an era without written records.

A unique display and research centre in the Neanderthal recreation area is now intended to show the public how Ice Age Man lived, complete with his culture and his environment. The visitor is to be given an easily understandable outline of man's development.

The scientific planning of the museum and future research work will be carried out by the Institute for Pre- and Early History at the Cologne University. Together with his team, the Institute's Professor Gerhard Bosinski has commissioned an architect to design pavilion-like structures in which the various stages of man's development will be presented in chronological order.

Visitors will first enter the pavilion marked "The Beginnings of Mankind". Some seven million years ago a hominid (all species with rudimentary human traits) made his appearance in Africa. It was dubbed Australopithecus by archaeologists.

The hominids mark an important era in the evolution of man. They took a huge step when coming out of the trees and starting to walk on their hind legs only. But their pedestrian abilities were

not yet fully developed, as indicated by their pelvic and leg bones.

The arrival of Homo erectus marks the next major step en route to modern man. Homo erectus showed up in Africa about one million years ago, going on to conquer the world, as borne out by skeletal finds in Western and Central Europe and in the Far East.

The very term "Homo" distinguishes him from the Australopithecus. Homo erectus is generally considered the first genuine man. This group also includes the Peking and the Heidelberg Man.

The Neanderthal exhibition will show not only skeletal remains but also stone utensils, tools made of bone and paintings of animals such as the forest elephant.

Tables and maps as well as ample illustrations will provide information about environment and climate surrounding early man.

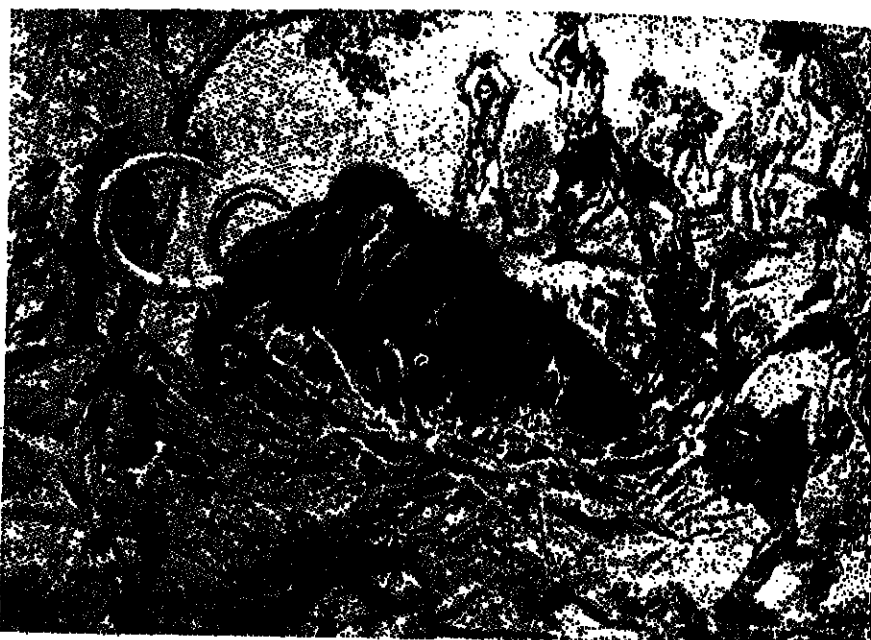
The next pavilion will be devoted to the Late Pleistocene Epoch in which Neanderthal Man lived. But the Neanderthaler was not the only one inhabiting that region. There was also a human race more closely resembling the European of today. It is difficult to draw a clear line between Neanderthal Man and the Ice Age Homo sapiens.

Today we know that Neanderthal Man was no savage who ate his prey raw. He was familiar with fire, and community life centred around it.

Though his small and stocky figure, his heavy brows and receding chin are unmistakable characteristics, he could nevertheless be one of us.

Says one anthropologist: "Put Neanderthal Man into a suit, comb his hair and send him to the grocer round the corner. No-one would pay any attention to him because there are many such types among us."

His thoughts did not revolve around his belly only. Neanderthal Man was interested in adornment and enjoyed wearing it. He liked the more bizarre shapes of nature, collected curiously shaped stones and used dyes, primarily natural ochre. He buried his dead, putting flowers and food in the grave. There is thus no denying that Neanderthal Man had an emotional and spiritual life.



Artist's impression of Neanderthals hunting down a mammoth

(Photo: Gerhard Tack)

Standing no taller than 160 centimeters, he developed over a span of 4,000 generations, only to disappear from the scene without descendants. This penultimate branch of man's family tree failed to pass on its genetic traits. In other words, Neanderthal Man is not our ancestor.

The disappearance of Neanderthal Man some 35-40,000 years ago coincides with the appearance of another type of man identical with the species of today, except that his physique appeared somewhat stronger.

He is a representative of a more recent Ice Age race, the so-called Cro-Magnon.

His well developed material and intellectual civilisation, his magnificent tools and hunting weapons, his art works and his social attitude are far superior to those of Neanderthal Man.

The section "The Great Era of Ice Age Hunters" will be devoted to this direct ancestor of ours.

The appearance of this superior man and mighty hunter ushered in the first major change in European history.

Presumably these *Herrenmenschen* tolerated Neanderthal Man for a while before supplanting or even exterminating him.

But they, too, were still gatherers of herbs and berries, hunters roaming the country in pursuit of large herds of game.

Yet their hunting weapons were technically much more sophisticated. They had a spear sling, a formidable short range weapon that enabled them to kill their prey at relatively little risk to themselves.

Clever artisans, they carved small human figurines out of mammoth ivory and etched stylised depictions of women and animals onto slate.

The emotions of our direct ancestors as conveyed by their works of art already tried to express power, love and religious feelings.

The Ice Age hunters, too, who, some 12,000 years ago, camped along the banks of the Rhine, left many artifacts bearing witness to their pleasure in artistic creation. Their most impressive works will of course be represented in the new museum, but not as lifelike relics. Instead, they will be made part of the overall picture of that era.

The last pavilion will be devoted to the post-Ice Age hunter.

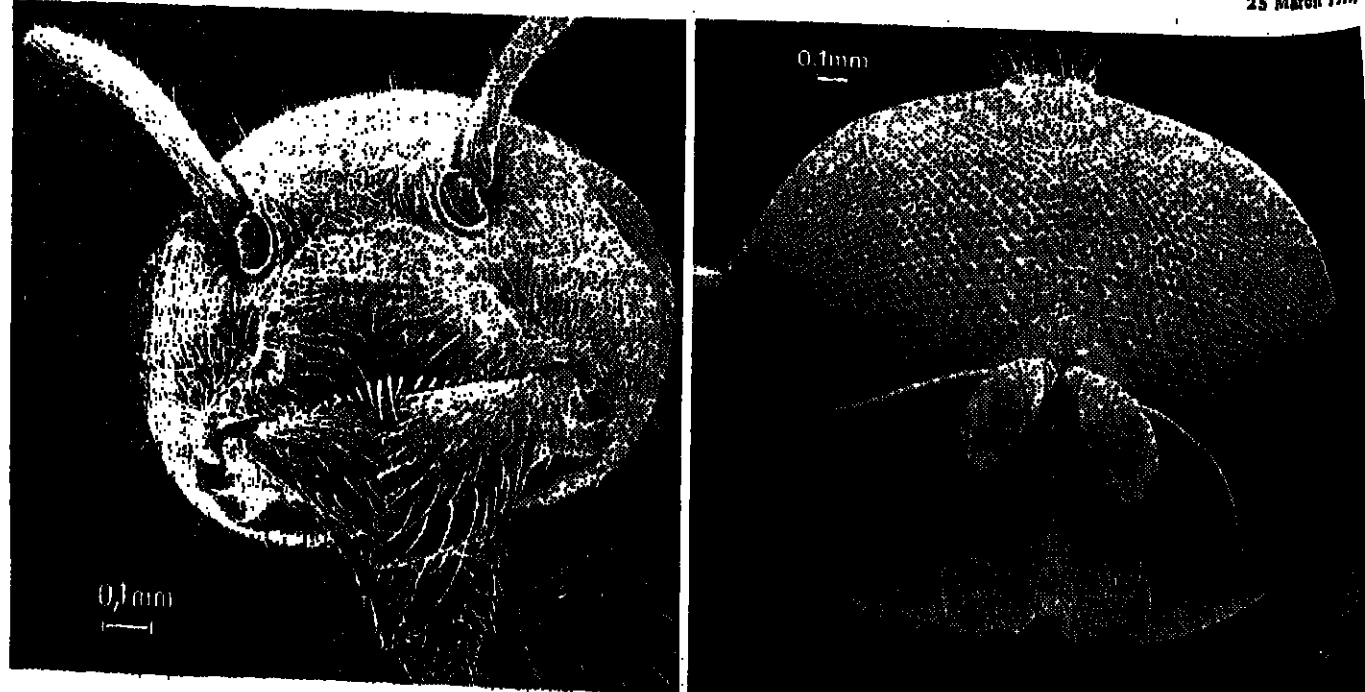
Additional exhibits, Professor Bosinski hopes, could be devoted to recent finds in the Rhine Valley, to methods used by archaeologists, to techniques of stone processing and to Ice Age art in general.

Showing how tools were made and weapons handled could add a new dimension to this unique museum.

The research section attached to the museum, complete with administrative offices, laboratories, library, workshop and storerooms for artefacts and equipment, will provide the archaeologists with vastly improved working conditions. At present, Professor Bosinski and his team have to work in intolerable confined quarters.

If all goes according to plan, the cornerstone will be laid in the autumn and the first tours through the Ice Age will begin at the end of 1981.

Gerhard Tack  
(Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt  
25 March 1979)



### Small is beautiful

The monster with the mighty jaws and powerful antennae is in fact a lasius ant, a common species in Europe, which measures 4 millimetres. The ant was photographed by means of a scanning electron microscope. An enormous eye and tiny antennae are typical of the syrphid fly (extreme right) as seen through the scanning electron microscope.

(Photos: Siemens)

## MEDICINE

## Heidelberg congress takes the dread out of tropical diseases

The diagnosis and treatment of tropical diseases and advice on preventive measures are now part and parcel of general medicine in this country.

How widely spread the interest in this topic is could be seen at the recently held conference of German Tropical Medicine Society in Heidelberg. Which was attended by a wide variety of specialists, members of tropical hygiene institutes and even representatives of insurance companies.

This underlines the fact that tropical diseases are no longer obscure and exotic illnesses the diagnosis and therapy of which can be left to doctors who go into the jungles to treat the natives.

Improved communications and trade, educational exchanges and tourism have brought the industrial and the developing countries much closer together.

From the medical point of view the traditional distinction between the tropics and the moderate climate zone is no longer valid. A doctor treating a patient with puzzling symptoms must always bear in mind that he may have imported

a disease from a tropical, sub-tropical or mediterranean country. As a rule it is the general practitioner, the hospital or company doctor and not the tropical medicine specialist who will have to deal with this patient first. But he is seldom fully equipped to deal with the problem, he does not have sufficient geo-medical or parasitological knowledge or is not fully informed of the variety of possibilities of infection which are related not only to the geographical but also to the socio-economic conditions in the country where the tourist stays for a lengthier period.

The questions such a patient must ask are: where did you go, when and how long were you there, how did you travel and live, what were you doing professionally, how did you spend your free time? The general term "stay in the tropics" covers a wide range of possibilities. Tourist hotels, a development helper's lodgings, a mission and a camp for employees working on a major building project — these cannot be compared in terms of health risks.

Even less attention is generally paid to the fact that the even a slight variation from the usual conditions of a stay in the tropics can constitute a special risk because general preventive medicine has not taken this into account. It was pointed out several times in Heidelberg that company workers who are very careful about observing all the rules to prevent infection while at work are often very careless when they go off somewhere at the weekend or on holiday. But this is precisely where they can not only catch some of the many typical "tropical diseases" caused by insects but also many viral and bacterial infections as a result of lack of hygiene.

Their relatives who come to visit them in the holidays are also particularly at risk, all the more so because for short-term visits they often fail to take the necessary precautionary measures. According to the laws of statistical probability a short stay constitutes less of a risk than a longer one, but it should not be forgotten that a single glass of unboiled water can cause a serious stomach ailment and that one mosquito bite can cause malaria.

The answers to the doctor's questions out where the patient stayed and how travelled — whether he hitch-hiked,

took part in an "adventure tour" to a tropical or sub-tropical country or only stayed in hygienically acceptable tourist hotels — should therefore be as detailed as possible. The mere mention of the country the patient visited helps, in that it gives the doctor an idea of what diseases he might have to reckon with. But the disease may not be a typical "tropical" one, especially in certain countries in South East Asia where depending on the Cities visited and "leisure activities" the probability that the patient may have picked up a venereal disease should never be ruled out.

The name of the countries the patient has visited is, in most cases, only enough to enable the doctor to rule out certain diseases. Certain parasitic diseases such as malaria, sleeping sickness, bilharzia, river blindness and certain forms of these diseases are widespread but for zoogeographical reasons or not occur everywhere and are not always carried by the same insects. To say for example that one has been to Peru is not sufficient to help with a diagnosis from among the wide range of possibilities. In Peru there is desert, a high mountainous region and tropical rain forest and in each one of these there are different geo-medical conditions and therefore quite different risks.

The range of possible diseases naturally makes high demands on the doctor's diagnostic capacities but also on his knowledge. The question remains: where is the doctor to get this knowledge? Up to now, far too little attention has been paid to tropical diseases in medical training. There was general agreement at Heidelberg that a better introduction to tropical medicine is urgently needed for all student doctors.

Professor Hans-Jochen Diesfeld of Heidelberg, the new president of the German Tropical Medicine Association said that despite intensive efforts by the few institutes of tropical medicine, tropical hygiene and parasitology in this country frighteningly little was being done here compared with our development and economic commitments but also compared with what was being done in other European countries.

Professor Diesfeld said that lack of interest on the part of politicians and official bodies resulted in this country trailing internationally in this field. If development and economic policies abroad were to be successful in the long term they must be in a position to rely on a sound scientific basis at home; this meant, among other things, research and training in tropical medicine as in the medicine of the developing countries.

Beatrix Flad-Schnorrenberg  
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung  
für Deutschland, 29 March 1979)

## Health food warning

Pharmacologists and toxicologists have warned that some so-called healthy foods can be very dangerous. Excessive consumption of these fats and oils which are rich in polyunsaturated acids can lead to anemia, hepatopathy (liver diseases), nervous disorders and general weakness.

There are many people who wish to lead particularly healthy lives because of their heart and their circulation. They avoid cholesterol like the plague, eat no butter, drippings or eggs and consume thistle oil and sunflower oil or diet margarine instead, because these foods contain a high percentage of much-praised non-fatty acids which are supposed to protect against arteriosclerosis and heart attacks.

Pharmacologist and toxicologist Dr Hans Bräuer, director of the Munich Institute of Clinical Chemistry, together with Prof. Dr. E. Deutsch, director of Vienna University Clinic and Prof. Dr. L. A. Palos, director of in-service training for doctors at the University of Budapest have, in a major joint study, shown that lack of cholesterol due to diet causes sickness. Dr. Bräuer intends to inform the Berlin Health Office of his alarming findings.

Safflower oil, certain diet margarines and sunflower oil which are frequently prescribed by homeopathic doctors and non-medical practitioners as a means of reducing serum cholesterol cause, when taken to excess, mysterious anemias which have so far resisted all conventional forms of treatment, though they can be easily healed if the patient eats 80 grammes of butter and two egg yolks a day instead of the "healthy" fats and oils.

Dr Bräuer performed his experiments on pigs, whose physiology of nutrition is most similar to that of human beings. Twenty pigs were divided into five groups. Four animals were given normal food and the four other groups were then given ordinary diet margarine, safflower oil, egg yolk or butter — 2.4 grammes per day for every kilogramme of weight. After some times the pigs were slaughtered and examined. In the case of the pigs which had been fed normally and those fed with butter and egg yolk nothing unusual was found. There were dramatic findings after histopathological and histochemical examination of the pigs fed on diet margarine and safflower oil: their back and stomach fat contained up to 350 per cent more non-fatty acids. When their meat was examined it was found to be of poor quality and unfit for sale. Dr. Bräuer's verdict: "Any medicine" which was found to have only a fraction of these side-effects would be immediately banned."

Dr. Bräuer's Institute, which examined patients' blood specimens sent in by over 400 doctors in Upper Bavaria, came across 60 cases of liver illness caused by safflower oil. An increasing number of diet margarine anemias were recorded. Dr. Bräuer is appalled and angry at the fact that anyone in this country can recommend a diet without even having to prove it is harmless.

The Health Office in Berlin will now have to decide whether potentially harmful fats such as safflower oil — which is imported from the USA — can go on being advertised with the slogan that they augment our health.

Werner Thumshirn  
(Münchener Merkur, 31 March 1979)

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(Kiehl-Nachrichten, 31 March 1979)



## ■ OUR WORLD

## 'Be nice to the public', young civil servants told

What on earth is the matter with our young civil servants? Personnel departments of many government offices have lately been inundated with complaints about young officials who suddenly find themselves in authority and, feeling their oats, treat the citizen like a supplicant.

All this notwithstanding the fact that

### 82-year-old housewife goes to court, gets new city hall

Only because Käthe Bauer, 82, a Pforzheim housewife, wants it, the city of Pforzheim will have to spend DM40 million to build a new city hall.

The whole thing started 35 years ago when the old city hall was destroyed in a bombing raid.

Käthe Bauer, though born in the Palatinate, has been living in Pforzheim for the past 50 years. Like many other townspeople, she had hoped that the cultural centre of the city would be re-erected in its old place after the war.

No-one can accuse Frau Bauer of impatience. When the city fathers decided to build a museum instead, she and the citizens' action group formed by her still remained patient. It was not until 1958 that Frau Bauer went into action, collecting 10,000 signatures in favour of a new city hall.

The city's mayor at the time was Johann-Peter Brandenburg, one of the fathers of Baden-Württemberg's liberal movement. He died about 18 months ago and it is therefore impossible to find out what prompted him to make the unusual deal with the pugnacious Käthe Bauer: a written agreement stipulates that the city will build the city hall as soon as conditions, including a suitable site, permit it if she refrains from taking the matter to court.

Frau Bauer remained tenacious though she did not stop being patient.

When the local FDP suggested that the new city hall be combined with a theatre there was no objection forthcoming from her. But in 1975, when the CDU gained the absolute majority in the city council, it rejected the dual function building on grounds of cost, saying that it would build only the theatre.

Says Frau Bauer: "That's when I manned the barricades again."

A couple of weeks ago the city was ordered by the court to build a new city hall as promised by Mayor Brandenburg 21 years ago.

Even a famous lawyer, acting on behalf of Pforzheim, was unable to convince the court that the municipality could not be tied to such an undertaking for such a long time.

The present SPD mayor, Willi Weigelt, who has always been at odds with the CDU majority in the city council, has already opposed any move to contest the court ruling.

Käthe Bauer views her triumph with equanimity. The only thing that matters to her is to get her city hall, which she considers more important than the theatre because of its function as a meeting place.

Peter Henkel

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 29 March 1979)

many government authorities have invested a lot of effort and money lately trying to teach new civil servants how to treat the public. The programme has included lessons in psychology and mock encounters between official and citizen. Even an "Emily Post for Civil Servants" has been issued.

A 72-year-old woman recently asked a Bonn postal clerk to help her fill in a money order. The young woman answered haughtily: "That's not what I get paid for, Granny."

After a patrol car had been standing for half an hour outside a Berlin apartment house, its engine running, a tenant asked the two young police officers to switch off the engine, saying: "The exhaust fumes are coming into my apartment. And besides, it's the taxpayer who has to pay for the fuel."

The reply was: "Close the windows, Grandpa, and don't stick your nose into other people's business."

These are not isolated cases. Hamburg's chief of police recently said in an interview that young policemen tended to use the wrong tone in dealing with the public.

A taxpayer asked a young official at the Düsseldorf Internal Revenue Office to explain something to him. Said the official: "This is no information office, hire yourself a tax lawyer."

In Dortmund, a tradesman complained to an internal revenue auditor about his method of checking the books. The an-

swer was: "Stop bellyaching. I can't afford your fancy car."

In another case a young revenues auditor told a businessman: "When you get your tax assessment you can pack up and go into bankruptcy."

The Taxpayers' Association organ recently published the following letter: "It's the young officials who make life hell for us. They don't understand our situation, believing that the taxpayers should be at the Internal Revenue's mercy."

Says Norbert Pfaff of the Taxpayers' Association: "We are getting a flood of complaints about young officials, and above all about inexperienced auditors."

Klaus-Peter Kessler, 27, secretary of the Young Civil Servants' Organisation in Bonn, had this to say: "This is not a general trend. Most young officials do a good job. But there is no mistaking the fact that in some government offices these young people are entrusted with responsible jobs for which they are ill equipped."

Some young people opt for a civil service career only because they are unable to get the job they would really like. Many of them are therefore dissatisfied with their work.

Says Herr Kessler: "On top of this there is the frustration over the fact that promotion is no longer as swift as it used to be. If they want to get ahead, young officials have to prove that they are successful. And some go too far in trying to prove their efficiency."

Most problems arise in government offices where staff has been increased considerably in the past few years. This always means a lowering of the average age.

Laments Herr Kessler: "We lack the healthy mixture of young and old in our civil service."

Horst Zimmermann

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 26 March 1979)

### Society for Demography discusses phenomenon of low birth rate

lensbach Institute in August 1978, according to which 80 per cent of the age group between 16 and 29 want to have children though no more than one.

Professor Josef Schmid of Munster University suggested that growth demands on the standard of living, change in the role of the woman, economic crises and thus of a third one's livelihood, lack of adequate-

ation for parenthood, cramped housing and, to a noticeable extent, city planning had led to an anti-child environment and were thus among the major reasons for the low birth rate.

He also said that the trend towards small families was irreversible.

The diminishing number of marriages and growing divorce rates indicated increased fear of entering into a partnership in our industrial society which thus stifles the wish for children.

Professor Max Wingen, Bochum, called on the federal and state governments to provide conditions conducive to having children. He attributed "strategic importance" to family policy.

Munich economist Manfred Pitz suggested that all future legislation be checked as to its effects on the family before being passed. He also held that governments should review their subsidies for savers and home ownership and that they should ask themselves whether it would not be more meaningful to spend that money to promote birth rates and to provide facilities for children.

He called on the mass media to report more on neighbourhood assistance in encouraging couples to have children.

Financial redistribution, psychological assistance and, above all, an environment that is sympathetic to children should be harnessed in bringing about a change in social attitudes.

In his closing summary, Karl Schwarz said: "Only once it is recognised as an objective worth striving for and once we provide optimal living conditions for children can we hope to reverse the present trend."

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 30 March 1979)

### Comportment Committee gives tips on how to win office girls' sympathy

The Cologne Committee for Comportment has just presented a special "Emily Post" on manners at work.

The booklet places particular emphasis on dealing with the opposite sex on the job.

Men are told that "the place of work is not the place to woo the opposite sex. But it is also not the place to disregard consideration towards women."

The most important items of advice are these:

- Consideration and tactfulness vis-à-vis female staff members are called for whenever this does not impair work. For example help a woman colleague take off her coat if you happen to be nearby but do not leave your desk or work bench tidy so;

- Though men tend to be more attentive towards attractive female colleagues they should show the same attentiveness to all. The least attention should be given to those who try to attract by conspicuous behaviour at any cost;

- The ideal colleague tries to protect women from men who will insist on telling jokes in their presence;
- Bosses are told that they should not be over the secretary's shoulder while she is typing or taking down dictation;

- The familiar "du" as a form of address contrast to the usual and more formal "sie" should be used with caution; frequently gives rise to speculation when male and female workers suddenly say "du" to each other after an off party.

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 29 March 1979)

## SPORT

## Scientists probe strain on racing drivers



The German Automobile Association (ADAC) has just published a report on the physical effects of motor-racing on drivers. The report by doctors of the Sport Medicine Department of Freiburg University Clinic shows that motorbike and motor car driving is exhausting for racing drivers in particular but also for the ordinary driver.

The fact that racing drivers are exposed to extreme psychological and physical stress allows us to some extent to draw conclusions about the stress of ordinary drivers. The research shows that the pulse rate can reach a maximum and hormone balance and blood sugar level can change.

The scientists carried out their tests on drivers during two races at Schenksland racing course near Freiburg. They tested ten motor bike riders, several national and international licensed drivers and a number of other car drivers. All the drivers were subjected to the same stress conditions on the 11 kilometre mountain track.

Mental and physical stress levels peaked at the start of races and on

stretches of the track where there were many bends. Doctors reckoned that drivers reach their stress limits at bends. Side-car drivers were subjected to the greatest stress because not only intense concentration but extreme physical exertion were required.

The Freiburg Institute found that the Schenksland race caused short-term stress with a high degree of exertion. The pulse rate rose rapidly in certain parts of the race up to 180 beats a minute for motor-bike and car drivers and up to 200 for drivers in side-car races. The strain on heart and the circulatory system for these drivers was, according to the Freiburg scientists, similar to that of bobsleigh riders.

In some cases the scientists even observed heart rhythm disorders. The institute also did biochemical tests on blood serum, but these tests are not yet complete.

The scientists reach the following conclusions: racing drivers should be physically fit if they want to compete in a race. This means thorough fitness and strength training before the race and throughout the year - for example running, cycling, cross-country skiing and swimming.

The scientists also point out that the body's exertions during the race mean that a considerable amount of mineral substances are required. Certain dietary regulations must therefore be observed. The kind of food they recommend should contain little roughage, be rich in carbohydrates and protein and contain little fat. They also say that racing drivers should be medically examined every



Formula 1 drivers on the Nürburgring: 180 heart beats a minute

(Photo: Sven Simon)

ning, cycling, cross-country skiing and swimming.

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The kind of food they recommend should contain little roughage, be rich in carbohydrates and protein and contain little fat. They also say that racing drivers should be medically examined every

two years at least to ensure that their hobby is not having any ill effects on their health.

These conclusions are also of relevance to ordinary people riding a motorbike because according to other tests they reach a state of exhaustion after six to seven hours driving.

Long journeys, especially during holidays trips on motorbike, require thorough physical fitness and a healthy constitution.

Karl-Otto Sattler  
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 31 March 1979)

### Doctors struggle to save life of handball ace



Joachim Deckarm  
(Photo: Horst Müller)

Deckarm must have lost consciousness as he jumped to throw and crashed into his opponent. There is no other explanation for the fact that Deckarm's head crashed hard against the linoleum-covered cement surface without him making any effort to protect himself.

It is worth mentioning that Deckarm had to go off briefly in the fifth minute for treatment to an eye injury and that later Ulli Pohl had to be substituted because of a cut eyebrow.

Despite this the match statistics show that the two Yugoslavian referees awarded ten penalties against Gummertsbach and

only three against the Hungarian champion. Gummertsbach players were sent to the sin-bin three times (Rosendahl and Fey twice) whereas none of the Tatabanya team was sent off. When the rules are interpreted in this way it is hardly surprising that there is so much brutality and fouling in handball.

It is also indicative that there was no doctor and no first-aid man in the Tatabanya sports hall. There was not even a stretcher available, which meant that Deckarm had to be carried out by two Hungarian players and the Gummertsbach goalkeeper Valentin Markser. Markser as a medical student and Gummertsbach masseur Günther Wrons gave first aid. The fact that the Tatabanya doctor appeared on the scene a few minutes later was due to the live TV broadcast of the game. Dr Peter Penkov was watching the game on TV, saw Deckarm's heavy fall and, realising how seriously injured he was, rushed to the hall. An ambulance then brought them to the special clinic in Budapest 60 km away.

Handball must now await the fate of one of its best players. Deckarm was the national team's record goal-scorer. Dr Moritz Pal, head of the Budapest hospital, said: "Deckarm's condition has improved slightly." He and his colleagues had just performed a two and a half hour operation on Deckarm. His circulation was stable and he reacted to pain. Fears that he might have suffered contusions to the brain had proved unfounded. Examinations had shown bruises of the brain.

The following day Deckarm's parents and his girlfriend Gaby Frohwein arrived in Budapest.

The effects of Deckarm's serious injury on the Gummertsbach team cannot be under-estimated. Gummertsbach directors were hoping to postpone their next game.

Hans Werheid  
(Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger, 2 April 1979)

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